Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 77 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

The 'Duce' Recalls Napoleonic Prophecy

Mussolini Blows His War Trumpet

Gun Has Always Been Called The Queen Of Battle

"OUR ARMY HIERARCHY WORTHY OF HIGHEST RESPECT"

ROME, March 30.

At the opening of an important speech in the Senate on Service Estimates Signor Mussolini said that the best defence was offensive. While Italy had now 44 million people, in ten years time, she would have 50 million in the mother country alone.

There was a round of applause when the Duce said that many men were needed to form big battalions and added that the despatch of two army corps to Libya and the drain on the army by Spain had not weakened Italy.

The officers of the Italian Army constituted a hierarchy worthy of the highest respect. "We are preparing men and means for a war of quick decision. There can never be too many guns in proportion to infantry. Gun has always been called the queen of battle."—Reuter.

BEHOLD, ITALIAN MIGHT!

Signor Mussolini proceeded to state that Italy solved the question of unity of command. The policy, both political and strategical was in the hands of the head of the Government. Italy had the duty, even more than the right, to possess a worthy navy. By 1941 Italy would have eight battleships, four of which would be new. The navy had given proof of its value during the last few years and its contribution in the Abyssinian campaign was an essential one.

In the next war, Italian warships would not remain in harbour. "You only go aboard an Italian warship and see the remarkable improvement the Fascist regime has worked in the physical and moral condition of our sailors. All Italian naval bases have been brought up-to-date with the latest devices in engineering. We have a reserve of fuelin Italy for a long period. Naval spirit, in the imperial sense of the word, has been born among the Italian people".

The Italian airforce was composed of several thousands of aeroplanes, many of which were of the most modern type. Forty-eight thousand workers in many factories were building aeroplanes and aeroplane engines. "Our engineers are trying to invent a bomber which can be equally effective by day and night. We hope to attain complete self-sufficiency in aircraft construction".

Italy had now the possibility of twenty-thousand to thirty-thousand pilots. Italian airmen, both officers and N.C.O.S. had now become legendary in their professional skill and contempt of danger unmatched in the world. Hundreds of them now had experience of two wars. All ground organisation was ready in many airports and landing grounds, and an unspecified number of hidden landing grounds had been prepared as well as depots for fuel explosives of the most destructive power.—Reuter.

Signor Mussolini added that air warfare must be conducted in such a way as to throw confusion into the preparations of enemy to dominate the sky above him and destroy the morale of his people. Air warfare was designed to assume even greater importance in the war to-morrow. "Anyone who dares lay hands in our rights or interests would find an immediate, resolute and proud reply from the whole people in arms, by land, sea and air. I am convinced that everything is now ready and we can sleep quietly in our beds. We intend to assure peace in [illegible] above all our own peace. We reject all li-

(Continued on page 7, col. 4)

TRIVANDRUM BAN ON NARIMAN

TRIVANDRUM, March 30.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, arrived at Trivandrum this afternoon from Bombay at the invitation of the Committee for the defence of a Narayan Pillai, who has been committed to sessions on charges of inciting dissatisfaction against Government and hatred between classes. Members of the Defence Committee and their supporters as also a crowd with black flags and banners inscribed with "Go back Nariman" gathered at the entrance of the aerodrome.

An order from the District Magistrate was served on the Secretary of the Defence Committee and certain others, including Mr. Nariman, prohibiting all demonstrations, public meetings and receptions in connection with Mr. Nariman's visit for two months in Trivandrum district as information had been received by the District Magistrate that a strong rival section opposed to the reception of Mr. Nariman had organised itself to oppose them and disturbances were anticipated in case Mr. Nariman addressed meetings. —A. P.

NO PREJUDICING THE ISSUE

TRIVANDRUM, March 30.

There were shouts of "Nariman Go Back" and countershouts of 'Nariman ki Jai' and a flourishing of black flags as Mr. Nariman motored past the crowd.

Interviewed, Mr. Nariman said he had not the least doubt that Travancore authorities had evidently grown wiser after the Mysore experience and did not want him to start any propaganda in this State for fear of similar consequences as in Mysore. He considered that the alleged counter demonstrations were obviously engineered by interested parties for serving as plausible excuse for this prohibitory order. He, however, did not desire to do anything which would embarrass or prejudice the defence of his client for whom he had come. He had not decided what he would do after the termination of the case. —A.P.

Azad At Berboi

BERBOI (Delasar), March 30.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad arrived here this morning. He was received by the staff [illegible] Mahadev Desai, Mr. [illegible] and others.—United Press.

SIR HARRY HAIG who is going on leave.

Soviet Strengthens Her Defences

Concentrates Troops At "Key Points" In Outer Mongolia

TOKIO, March 30.

The Soviet Government is to strengthen their defences along the Frontier of the Soviet-protected territory of Outer Mongolia facing both Manchukuo and Inner Mongolia, according to Japanese reports from Hsinking.

The reports declare that the Outer Mongolia Government, with the assistance of the Soviet, have already stationed on the Frontier, 50,000 infantry troops, supported by Cavalry Artillery, Aircraft and motorised sections.

It is added that large forces of Soviet troops are also being concentrated at Urga, Sanbeis and other key points in Outer Mongolia.—Reuter.

ORISSA CONGRESS DIFFERENCES MADE UP

BERBOI, March 30.

Longstanding differences in Orissa Congress circles were composed last night as a result of mediation by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other Congress leaders who are now here in connection with the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference.

It is understood that following the compromise Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab offered to resign the presidentship of the Orissa Provincial Congress Committee in favour of Mr. Gopabandhu Chaudhury, who accepted the office.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Chaudhury by accepting the presidentship of the O.P.C.C. becomes the first Gandhi Seva Sangh member to enter active politics after the passage of the resolution by the Seva Sangh Conference on the subject.—A. P.

BREAK DOWN IN GANDHIJI'S HEALTH

BERBOI, March 30.

The following bulletin on Mr Gandhi's health was issued to-day. "There was a fairly bad breakdown in Mr. Gandhi's health yesterday due among other things to excessive strain of work."

Mr. Gandhi has been advised to take complete rest. His plan to reach Calcutta on April 1 however remains unaltered.—A.P.

JAPANESE FORCES WITHDRAW

HANKOW, March 30.

The Japanese forces in the Lingyi sector, South East of Shantung, again started a general withdrawal this morning to the north with Chinese forces in close pursuit, according to a despatch from the front. One division of the Chinese cavalry units is reported to have reached Pingchuan, forty miles north of Tsimanfu, the capital of Shantung. Chinese forces are systematically destroying rail [illegible] road communications in the Japanese rear, rendering it very difficult for Japanese reinforcements and supplies to reach Shantung front.—Reuter.

HALLET TO ACT IN HALL'S ABSENCE

Sir M. Mukerjee As Acting Law Member

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Sir Maurice Hallet, Governor of Bihar, will act for Sir Harry Haig, Governor of the United Provinces, when the latter goes on leave about the middle of May, 1938.

Sir Thomas Stewart, Member for Communications, Government of India will act as Governor of Bihar.

Mr. A. G. Clow, Secretary of Labour Department of India will act as Member of Communications.

SIR M. G. HALLET, the Governor of Bihar who will act for Sir Harry.

while Sir Thomas Stewart is acting as Governor of Bihar.

Mr. J. H. Garrett will act as Governor of Sind, when Sir Lancelot Graham goes on leave in June, 1938.

SIRCAR'S SUBSTITUTE.

While Sir N. N. Sircar, Law Member Government of India is on leave from early in June, 1938, Sir M. Mukerjee, former Judge of the Calcutta High Court, will act for him.—A. P.

Garret To Act As Sind Governor

KARACHI, March 30.

The Chief Secretary has made the following announcement this evening: "His Majesty the King Emperor has graciously approved

LATHI CHARGE ON WOMEN'S PROCESSION

AHMEDABAD, March 30.

Information has been received from Mansa that the police cordoned and dispersed a procession consisting of women after a lathi charge.

Further details are lacking.—A.P.

of the appointment of Mr. J. H. Garrett, O.S.I., Commissioner in Bombay Presidency, to act as Governor of Sind during the absence of Sir Lancelot Graham, who has been granted four months' leave from June 15.—A. P.

SIR M. HALLET has been in the service of Bihar Government since 1907 when he was appointed to I.C.S. After working for some years as Magistrate and Collector, he became Commissioner to the Bihar and Orissa Government in 1930 and Home Secretary to the Government of India in 1932.

SIR T. STEWART has been in the service of the Government of India since 1912 in the Customs Department, becoming the Collector of Customs, Bombay, 1928. He became the officiating Secretary to the Government of India Commerce Dept. in 1936.

MR. J. H. GARRET Commissioner Northern Division joined Service in Bombay as Asstt. Collector and Magistrate in 1919. He became the acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay Political and Reforms Dept. 1933 in which year he was posted Commissioner of Northern Division.

MR. J. H. GARRET who will act as Governor of Sind when Sir L. Graham goes on leave.

For Jagannath Temple Entry

Mahatma's Concluding Speech At Seva Sangh Conference

BERBOI, March 30.

The Gandhi Seva Sangh which finished official business yesterday met this afternoon when Gandhiji spoke feelingly [illegible] Harijans with special reference [illegible] entry to the Jagannath [illegible] Gandhiji's [illegible] pressure was high earlier in the day, but he was able to [illegible] meeting.

Acharya Kriplani welcomed the decision that Seva Sangh members should take increased interest in politics which was expected to enable them to carry out the constructive programme of the Congress.

Sardar Patel answering questions said that he saw no reason why the entry of Seva Sangh members in politics should create bitterness if the work was done selflessly.

Mr. Kishorilal Mashruwala president of the Sangh winding up the proceedings traced the development of the Conference programme during the last three years Mr. Mashruwala added that the Gandhi literature must not only be studied but also practised. —A. P.

LABOUR MOVE TO CENSURE GOVT.

LONDON, March 30.

The Parliamentary Labour Party has decided to table a vote of censure on the Government for its foreign policy.

The motion will be debated early next week.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRIA'S PLIGHT UNDER NAZI RAJ

VIENNA, March 30.

General Vaugoin, former Austrian Minister of War, has been arrested on his return from a holiday in Italy.

It is reported that Reither, former Governor of Lower Austria has committed suicide.—Reuter.

Adjournment Withdrawn In Bengal Assembly

CALCUTTA, March 30.

In the Bengal Assembly this evening the Congress party's adjournment motion given notice of yesterday to discuss the situation arising out of the promulgation of orders under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. in Contai sub-division (Midnapore District) in connection with the realisation of rent was withdrawn after the Revenue Minister made a statement explaining the position.

Earlier Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister held a conference with the Opposition Leader Mr. Sarat Bose and ten representatives of Midnapore District to consider the [illegible] situation. It is believed an [illegible] was arrived at and it [illegible] that the opposition [illegible] withdraw the adjournment [illegible]

Bombay Assembly

No Nominations In Municipalities

Jamnadas Mehta's Appeal To League

DEHLAVI'S DISAPPOINTING LEAD: AMBEDKAR'S ENCOURAGING SUPPORT

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE MEMBERS REPEATED PART OF THEIR OLD TACTICS ON THE "OPTION CLAUSE." WHEN THE HON'BLE MR. L. M. PATIL, MINISTER FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, MOVED FOR THE FIRST READING OF THE BILL TO AMEND THE MUNICIPALITIES ACTS, IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, ON WEDNESDAY.

TRIBUTE TO AMBEDKAR

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Patil rightly drew the attention of the House to the fact that after the Local Boards Amendment Act was passed, Government were able to reconstitute the constituencies with utmost satisfaction to the minorities concerned. He paid a tribute to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and his lieutenants for the support they had given to the principle of joint electorates for Harijans.

JAMNADAS' THREE-FOLD ATTACK

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta appealed to the Muslims to get rid of their superstition of communalism; he ridiculed the Harijans for having taken offence at a word used with the best of intentions, while they gave preference to the words "Scheduled Castes," a term given by the "foreign masters"; and he took the Government to task for what he called "pandering to Communalism."

UNDER GOVT. OF INDIA ACT!

In a powerful denunciation of the legislature as at present constituted under the Government of India Act, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out that while outside the House, the public, the Press and the political organisations in the country were drawing closer towards the higher plane of unity, inside the House hidebound and artificially fixed divisions existed.

Further discussion on the motion for the first reading of the Bill was adjourned till to-day (Thursday).

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The motion for the first reading of the Bill seeking to regularise practitioners in [illegible] systems of medicine was discussed by the Bombay Legislative Assembly, when it resumed on Wednesday, with Hon. Mr G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker in the Chair.

Mr. Ali Bahadurkhan said that the system of passing on medical knowledge from father to son should be discontinued as that tended towards quackery. He thought that there ought to be no objection to the imparting of this knowledge through recognised institutions. He, however, remarked that it was wrong to say that Unani system of medicine was indigenous as it originated from Greece.

Hon. Mr. Mavlankar intervened and said that there was no need to narrate the historic development of the system. For the purpose of the measure before the house Unani system was indigenous.

Khan Saheb Faiz Mahomed Khan supported his Leader in

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5.)

STOP PRESS

ARCHDUKE FOR CONCENTRATION CAMP

BERLIN, March 30.

The Austrian Archduke Joseph Ferdinand who was recently placed in protective custody has been removed to a concentration camp.

The other members of the Austrian nobility are in same camp. —Reuter.

BOMBING OF STANWELL ECHO IN COMMONS

LONDON, March 30.

When the bombing of "Stanwell" was raised in the House of Commons Mr. Butler stated that after careful consideration of all evidence, Government had come to the conclusion that the vessel was the object of deliberate attack. The British Agent at Burgos had been accordingly instructed to inform the Nationalist authorities to this effect, and enter a strong protest against the [illegible] which Government regarded as entirely unjustifiable.—Reuter.

PATRIARCH'S CABINET FOR ROUMANIA

Official Communique On Resignation Of Coalition Govt.

BUCHAREST, March 30.

The Coalition Government headed by the Patriarch Miron Cristea has resigned.

An official communique states that the Cabinet has achieved its mission of restoring order throughout the country.

It is understood that the new Cabinet to be appointed by the King will include most of the members of the Patriarch's Cabinet.—Reuter.

MEXICAN CONGRESS

NEW YORK, March 30.

President Cardenas has summoned an extraordinary session of the Mexican Congress, according to reports from Mexico city.

This action is stated to follow the receipt of a note from the United States Government protesting against the expropriation of American and British oil companies.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced Electrical Engineer for a local mill temporarily for six months. Apply with testimonials stating pay required to Box 10026 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted. Traffic Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, Ticket Collectors and Checkers, Booking and Office Clerks for Bombay. Application form obtainable on payment of Re. 1. Apply by 5th April 1938, Director, Public Utility Service, Lahore. (10039)

Wanted Moslem Graduate Teacher trained preferred. Salary according qualifications. Apply immediately Daboo, Fourth floor, Ismail Bldg., 381, Hornby Road. (10036)

Wanted—Qualified and experienced Agriculturists and Farm Overseers, for Sugarcane plantations in Bengal. Salary according to qualification and experience. Apply to North Bengal Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Gopalpur, (Rajshahi), E. B. Ry. (10040)

Wanted on Palace staff in Central India State, smart, sober, social Hindu Hindi knowing, sub-assistant Surgeon, experience in laboratory work willing to work as household officer. Tennis player preferred age 35 to 40. Pay 50-5-75 conveyance when due. Partially furnished, house free, leave according to State rules but no pension apply in own handwriting with testimonials stating all particulars of family to Box No. 10029, "Bombay Chronicle".

82. TO BE LET

To Let—Single and double best ventilated airy rooms, with water cocks at 510, Arthur Road, Tardeo, Ganjawalla Bldg. Near Tram Bus and Ry. Station, apply on premises. (10024)

74. TO LET (UPCOUNTRY)

Mahableshwar, Rockdale, 4 bedrooms, 4 tiled baths, sitting, dining rooms, fully furnished, crockery, cutlery, garage, Dady Dubash, Belvedere, Cadell Road, Mahim, 60674. (10037)

Mahableshwar—To let two furnished bungalows at Lingmala on Yenna river sheltered from Monsoon draughts. Apply Kamdar Co., (Solicitors), Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. (10043)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents of both sexes to sell silk sarees etc. Pay Rs 200 monthly. Particulars free. The National Trading Co. Ludhiana (10003)

Wanted organisers for guaranteed debentures on Rs. 300. Mitson, Ltd., 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. (10001)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

EASTERN GROUP-SLEEPER CONTROL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from the following communities only for the post of Student Sleeper Passing Officer on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem.

(a) Anglo Indians
(b) Indian Christians
(c) Sikhs
(d) Parsis.

2. Applicants should not be over twenty-five years of age on the 1st April, 1938.

3. Candidates should possess 'one' of the following:

(a) A science degree of any recognised University.
(b) An Engineering degree or academic qualification recognised by the Institute of Engineers, India, or Corporate Membership of the Institution itself.
(c) Any qualification of a suitable standard in forestry recognised by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

AND

A physical certificate of fitness equivalent to the "A" Class Army Standard signed by a Medical Officer not below the rank of a Civil Surgeon and preferably by the Chief Medical Officer of a Railway.

4. Full details and a prescribed form will be supplied on application and payment of Rupees five at the Office of the undersigned.

5. Applications on the prescribed form with attested copies of certificates, references and testimonials must reach the undersigned on or before the 29th April, 1938.

W. H. GILLON,
Sleeper Control Officer,
Eastern Group.
B. N. Railway House.
Kidderpore, Calcutta.
Dated the 24th March, 1938.
8230.

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

Plots Nos. 116 and 116-A.

The Collector will put up to Public Auction leases of Plots 116 and 116-A, situated on Jamshedji Tata Road in Block II of the Back Bay Reclamation, measuring about 1,737 and 600 square yards respectively on 5th April, 1938 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) in his office at Old Custom House, Fort.

Plot No. 116-A will be leased for the erection of a Petrol Service Station only. Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector in cash or in Government Securities Rs. 15,000 in respect of Plot No. 116 and Rs. 7,500 in respect of Plot No. 116-A on the day previous to the date of auction. The deposit will be forfeited if a bidder withdraws his bid.

The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of the bid is subject to the sanction of Government.

T. E STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office, Bombay.
30th March, 1938.
8245.

NOTIFICATION.

COAL WAGON SUPPLY

In continuation of the Notification dated the 21st February, 1938, the Coal Wagon Supply Committee hereby notify that Public Utility Concerns, who are entitled to wagons under "Priority" will receive no supplies on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday for two consecutive weeks commencing from 29th March 1938.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chairman,
Coal Wagon Supply Committee.
Calcutta
The 24th March, 1938.
(8229)

336. BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

Poona City Dental practice for sale, established by qualified Dentist, good scope. Apply Box No. 10042, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

ADMISSIONS TO THE MUSLIM UNIVERSITY IN THE SESSION 1938-39.

The new session of this University for all classes (ARTS, SCIENCE & LAW, etc.), will commence from the 21st July, 1938.

The admissions to all classes will commence from July 17, 1938, and end on July 26, 1938.

The last date for receiving applications for admission to B. T. Class is April 18, 1938, and in case of candidates not appearing for University Examinations this year is June 15, 1938, in case of candidates appearing for a University Examination in 1938.

The Prospectus of the University for 1938-39 giving rules of admission and details of expenses will be available from the undersigned, free of cost about the end of April, 1938.

Prospectus and Syllabus for the B. T. Class only is printed separately and can be had for Annas Four from the Educational Book House, Civil Lines, Aligarh.

REGISTRAR,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
(8234)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT
O. O. C. J.
SUIT NO. 132 of 1938

MESSRS. NARANDAS MANORDAS, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
AMERCHAND HIRACHAND ..... Defendant.

To,
AMERCHAND HIRACHAND,
The defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 20,899/14/ with interest and costs as mentioned in the plaint and that the suit has been fixed for 27th April, 1938, for hearing and final disposal. Please note that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 29th day of March. 1938.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary &
Senior Master.
(Sd.) KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
8258.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

George VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain shares belonging to GAJANAN KEDARMAL BIYANI of Sikar in Jaipur State Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing in Bombay at Javeri Bazar, outside the Fort but at the time of his death at Jaipur ..... Deceased.

CHIRANJILAL GAJANAN BIYANI, adopted son of the deceased of Sikar in Jaipur State Hindu Inhabitant, a minor, under the age of 18 years by his legal guardian and adoptive mother Shonibai widow of the deceased Gajanan Kedarmal Biyani appointed by Judge's Order dated the 20th day of August 1937, both at present residing at Sikar in Jaipur State ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 8th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight and in the second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,

The 8th day of March, 1938.
MESSRS MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
8257.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay to take into their consideration the draft Bye-laws to be called "The City of Bombay Municipal Building Loan Bye-laws", so as to enable the Corporation to grant loans for building purposes, at their ordinary meeting to be called for the 2nd June 1938 or for such subsequent date as may hereafter be notified.

2. The Corporation will before finally approving the said draft Bye-laws receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting; and any person desiring to object to the said draft Bye-laws, on giving written notice to His Worship the Mayor of the Corporation not less than TEN days before the day of the said meeting of the nature of his said objection, will, by himself or his counsel, attorney or agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

3. A printed copy of the proposed draft Bye-laws is kept at the office of the undersigned for public inspection and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge.

4. Printed copies of the said draft Bye-laws will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of Annas 2 per copy.

By order,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 30th March 1938.
(8255)

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

George VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DAMODAR RAMJI LUXMIDAS late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay ... Deceased.

Bai Dahibai alias Jhaverbai wife of Jamnadas Dwarkadas of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the only daughter and sole heir of the deceased residing at Walkeshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 24th day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight and in the second year of our Reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.
(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 24th day of March, 1938.
MESSRS. WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
8256.

LAST TWO DAYS
Daily: 2, 5, 8, 10-30 p.m.
PRABHAT'S
"THE UNEXPECTED"
HINDI.... "Duniya-na-Mane?"
The Only Social To Celebrate Its Silver Jubilee In Bombay!
KRISHNA
TALKIES, Dubash Theatre.

Public Notices

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, INDIA, OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF CONTRACTS. Disposal Organisation.

TENDER NO. 5294|2.

Under instructions from the Government of India, the Director of Contracts, A.H.Qrs., Simla, invites tenders to reach him by 4 P.M. on 28-4-'38, at the latest for the whole or any portion of the insulating materials for cold storage purposes available for sale as detailed below. The Director of Contracts reserves the right to reject any tender in whole or in part without assigning reason thereof:—

All the insulating materials are new and are still packed in original containers and are at present stored at the places shown below:—

ITEM NO.

I. CORK INSULATION.—Suppliers—Gregson & Co., Ltd., in cartons, containing 6 cubic feet each, all in slabs 36 in. x 12 in.
(a) Cartons containing 3" thick slabs. ..... 1,079.
(b) Cartons containing 4" thick slabs ..... 489.

II. BITUMEN, INODOROUS.—Suppliers—Briggs & Co., Ltd., in drums containing approximately 350 lbs. each. 28 tons 19 cwts.

III. SKEWERS METAL FOR FIXING CORK.—Suppliers—Gregson & Co., Ltd., 67 cases containing:—
(a) 6" x 7|32" ..... Nos. 4,20,000.
(b) 7" x 1|4" ..... Nos. 1,00,000.

The above materials are stored at Karachi and may be inspected on application to the Embarkation Commandant, Kiamari.

IV. CORK INSULATION.—Suppliers—Gregson & Co., Ltd., in cartons containing 6 cubic feet each, all in slabs 36 in. x 12 in.
(a) Cartons containing 3" thick slabs. ..... 735.
(b) Cartons containing 4" thick slabs ..... 250.

These materials are stored at Calcutta and may be inspected on application to the Embarkation Commandant, Calcutta.

V. CORK INSULATION.—Suppliers—Rankin & Co., Ltd., and Mundet & Co., in cartons containing 6 cubic feet each. Stored at stations as shown below:—

Station.	A 2 inch. Cartons.	Sq. ft.		B 3 inch. Cartons.	Sq. ft.		C 4 inch. Cartons.	Sq. ft.
DELHI	—	—	(1)	890	21360	(1)	889	16,002
LAHORE	—	—	(2)	760	18240	(2)	1440	25,920
KARACHI	—	—	(3)	1476	35424	(3)	300	5,400
MANZAI	—	—	(4)	648	15552	(4)	253	4,194
BANNU	—	—	(5)	996	13904	(5)	517	9,306
MARI INDUS	—	—	(6)	228	5472		—	—

Station.	A 2 inch. Cartons.	Sq. ft.		B 3 inch. Cartons.	Sq. ft.		C 4 inch. Cartons.	Sq. ft.
Kohat	(1)	600	21,600	(7)	648	15552	(6)	185	3330
Nowshera	(2)	134	4,824	(8)	680	16320	—	—	—
Rawalpindi		—	—	(9)	940	22560	(7)	1440	25920
Sialkot		—	—	(10)	185	4440	—	—	—
Jullundur		—	—	(11)	296	7104	—	—	—
Ferozepur	(3)	76	2,736	(12)	296	7104	—	—	—
Multan		—	—	(13)	296	7104	—	—	—
Quetta		—	—	(14)	530	12720	(8)	84	1560
Ambala		—	—	(15)	680	16320	—	—	—
Peshawar		—	—	(16)	940	22560	(9)	610	10988

NOTE:—One 2" Carton is eq. to 36 sq. ft.
One 3" Carton is eq. to 24 sq. ft.
One 4" Carton is eq. to 18 sq. ft.

ITEM NO.

VI. GRANULATED CORK.
Stored at Quetta.
450 Maunds. Suppliers:—Messrs. Mundet & Co., Ltd.

VII. BITUMEN MAXPHALTE. Suppliers:—Messrs. Burma Shell and Co., 21 tons 2 cwt. 20 lbs.

This material is stored at the stations noted below:—

		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrt.	Lbs.
(1)	Lahore Cantonment	15	5	—	6
(2)	Jullundur	2	5	—	-
(3)	Thal	0	1	—	22
(4)	Mari Indus	1	-	3	15
(5)	Multan Cantonment	2	6	3	14
(6)	Delhi	-	3	—	19

The materials shown under items (V), (VI) and (VII) may be inspected on application to the local officer-in-charge Supplies, except in the case of Delhi, Lahore and Karachi. In case of Delhi, Lahore and Karachi, application to inspect should be made to the Secretary, Abbattoir Liquidation Committee, Delhi.

VIII. LOW TEMPERATURE COLD STORAGE DOORS.
Size about 3' 8" X 6' X 9" X 6" thick all in the best quality teak, less fittings and cork insulation 33
(Drawings will be forwarded on application to the Secretary, Abattoir Liquidation Committee, Delhi).
Makes:—Messrs. H. S. Hyde & Co., Delhi.

IX. FITTINGS FOR COLD STORAGE DOORS.
Consisting of best English slam type latches ..... (2) Karachi 50 sets. (1) Delhi 26 sets.
Suppliers:—Messrs. J. & E. Hall Dartford, England.

ITEM NO.

X. FEATHERCRETE.
(2' X 2' X 4" thick)
At Karachi ..... 2196 sq. ft.
At Lahore ..... 31568 sq. ft.
Suppliers:—Messrs. William Jacks & Co., New Delhi.

XI. RICE HUSKS ..... 1013-14 Mds.
Suppliers:—Messrs. William Jacks & Co., New Delhi.

The materials shown under items VIII, IX, X and XI are stored by and may be inspected on application to the Secretary, Abattoir Liquidation Committee, Delhi.

Applications should be made immediately to the Director of Contracts, A.H.Qrs., Simla, for the prescribed tender form for tender No. 5294|2 which will be supplied without charge together with a cover superscribed:—

"Tender No. 5294|2 due 28-4-1938"

in which the tender should be enclosed and sealed before submission 8236

MATINEE
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW 2 p.m.
DAILY: 5, 8, 11 p.m.
PRABHAT'S
First Marathi Social
"KUNKU"
Starring:
SHANTA APTE
DATE, VASANTEE, PARASHRAM
CENTRAL CINEMA, Girgaum

Matinee To-day (Amas) at 2-30 p. m.
DAILY: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
"MEETHA ZAHAR"
Minerwa Movietone's Mighty Modern Drama
MINERVA
TALKIES: Lamington Road.
MATINEE: To-day & To-morrow 2-30 p.m.
"KANHOPATRA"
5TH WEEK
DAILY: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA GIRGAUM.

"DIL-PAZIR"
IN AID OF
THE HAJI ALLARAKHIA SONAVALA ANDHAKSHI ASHRAM.
An interesting, original and instructive entertainment
at
THE CAPITOL
On MARCH 31ST AND APRIL 1ST AT 6 P.M. (S.T.)
On 31st March under the Patronage & in the presence of LADY LUMLEY.
On 1st April under the Patronage & in the presence of the Hon. Mr. B. G. KHER.
Price of tickets: Rs. 7, Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2 & Re. 1.
Book Early to Avoid Disappointment.
At Capitol from 26th March runs
DANCE BY MISS RAMILA SHROFF

MATINEE: TO-DAY 2-30 p.m.
Also To-morrow: 2-30 p.m.
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
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"300 DAYS AND AFTER"
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Of a thousands Thrills And Laughs!
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FRIDAY FIRST APRIL
SPECTACULAR OPENING OF HUNS PICTURES'
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Starring:
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RATNAPRABHA,
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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Re. 1-8 Tickets can be booked in advance.

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Steamer	Arrival	Departure
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Borneo "	11th Apr.	16th "
Taijin "	23rd "	8th May
Keituku "	10th May	25th "
Italy "	25th "	9th June
London "	8th June	3rd "

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MADHAV BHUVAN TENANTS' MEETING

Need Of Rent Act Emphasised

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward Tenants' League, a meeting of the tenants of Madhav Bhuvan, De Lisle Road, was held on Sunday last with Mr. Nagindas Master in the chair.

Mr. G. S Kanthi narrated, in short the history of the struggle of the tenants against he landlords and urged the President to help them in their heroic stand

In the courser of his speech Mr. Nagindas Master said that in view of the deplorable attitude of landlords, some sort of legislation was really the need of the moment.

He assured them that after hearing the landlord, if he found that injustice had actually been done to them, he would certainly take up the matter and would see that they got help from the Congress.

Mr. S. K. Patil, in the course of his speech, said that the B. P. C. C. had received a heap of letters from various quarters of the city stating the urgent necessity of the Rent Act and suggesting reduction in present rents by 12-1/2 per cent. He further said that while Congress realised the necessity of a Rent Act, it had also to look to the difficulties in its way.

Miss Root's Speech On Baha'i Faith

At a meeting held under the auspices of Aryasamaj Society, Miss M. L. Root, spoke on the historic role of Baha'i faith.

She said that Baha'i faith taught that there was perfect harmony between religion and science. The difference that appeared between them, she said, was due to our ignorance.

Proceeding she said that "Baha' is believed" in one God, the Infinite Essence of God, and the Manifestations, which came from age to age.

Continuing she said that what the world needed, to-day, was a common religion—a religion of love and universal brotherhood. She thought that the Baha'i Faith was a universal religion and therefore suited to the need of the age.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday.

A minor boy was arrested near Dadar Station while, it is alleged, he was taking out a purse from the shirt pocket of a passerby. He was remanded to Children's Home for two days.

That death was caused by fracture of the skull and laceration of brain due to an accidental fall from the first floor of a house under construction at Mount Pleasant Road, was the verdict of Bombay Coroner's jury, to-day at the inquest on the body of a labourer named Nagappa, who died in the J. J. Hospital on the 27th instant.

Deputy-Inspector Tawde of the Vigilance Branch last night raided a room on the first floor of a house at Tribhuvandas Road and arrested Popatlal Nagji and his wife Manubai on a charge of living on the earnings of prostitution.

Two bogus customers with marked coins were sent to the house in question. The police raided the place on a signal given by them. Marked notes, it is stated, were recovered by the police from Popatlal Nagji.

Three married women were found inside the room.

A verdict of accidental death was passed by the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the inquest on the body of a domestic servant named Alli Ismail (22), who was found lying dead in sweeper's lane at Babula Tank Road, near the corner of J.J. Hospital.

The death was a sequel to a fall from the third floor of the building.

HOTEL PROPRIETORS AT VARIANCE

Knives, stones and soda-water bottles were freely used in a fight that took place last night at Gogari Moholla, near Null Bazar, between two parties of rival hotel proprietors. One person was seriously injured as a result of a stab wound, while many received minor injuries.

The Maharbowri police, who arrived on the spot, found the road littered with stones and broken pieces of soda water bottles. The fight was at its height, and the police found it difficult to disperse the crowd. Great excitement prevailed in the locality and shopkeepers, fearing a riot, closed their shops. The police arrested 17 persons on charges of rioting and being members of an illegal assembly.

The trouble started at about 10 p.m. when Yusuf Mahomed, the proprietor of a hotel, and his brother were attacked from behind when going along the road. It appears that the attack was deliberate and premeditated as a large number of persons, armed with sticks and knives, appeared on the scene within a few minutes.

A long-standing rivalry, it is said, existed between Yusuf Mahomed and the proprietor of an adjoining hotel. There had been frequent quarrels between the servants of the respective hotels The friends of Yusuf Mahomed were quick to arrive and the fight between the two parties went on for nearly twenty minutes.

Yusuf Mahomed and his brother Ahmed received injuries and the latter's condition is said to be serious.

TWO SUTTA SUSPECTS ARRESTED AT MAZAGON

Noor Mohd. Lalji and Piroj Walli were arrested last night on a charge of receiving Sutta bets at Anjirwadi, Mazagon. Moneys including marked coins and alleged Sutta chits were seized during the raid.

Both the accused were remanded on bail till the 7th April.

A man who had fallen down between Mahalaxmi and Parel received serious injuries.

On enquiry it was found that the injured Shripat Vithal Palekar had in his possession a letter saying that his wife was dead and that he was tired of life and was committing suicide. He was, therefore, arrested on charge of attempting to commit suicide and was ordered to be released on bail, by the Dadar Court Presidency Magistrate, till April 9.

CHEAPER ELECTRICITY FOR CITY

B. E. S. T. Reduce Half Anna Per Unit

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., has reduced its rates for power consumption, both for domestic and commercial premises, from April 1. This is for the third time in the last three years that the Company has made a reduction in its rates, and in addition has introduced a prompt payment discount.

The reduction decided upon amounts to half anna per unit throughout the tariff in the case of domestic as well as commercial premises.

The rate proposed to be charged for the first 14 units for domestic premises is three annas per unit, instead of 3½ annas, as at present, and all excess units will be charged at the rate of 2½ annas, instead of three annas, as at present from April 1.

So far as commercial premises are concerned, for the first 1,000 units the rate proposed to be charged is 3 1/4 annas per unit, instead of 3 3/4 annas per unit, as at present; 1,500 units will be charged at three annas, instead of 3½ annas; 2,500 units at 2 1/4 annas instead of 2 3/4 annas, as at present.

The levy of any enhanced duty by Government will be exclusive of the revised rates charged to the consumer by the Company.

Boycott Of Cloves

A fervent appeal to boycott Zanzibar cloves was made by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, in the course of his reply to the Welcome Address presented to him by the people, under the auspices of the Burra Bazar Congress Committee this evening at the Mahomed Ali Park Calcutta.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association a public lecture will be delivered by Dr. B. S. Moonje, the Hindu Maha Sabha leader and the R.T.C. Delegate on the "Physical Education for our Boys', at the Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty, on (Saturday, 2nd April, 1938, at 6-15 p.m. Sir Hormusji Cawasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, Kt., the President of the Y.M.P.A. will preside.

MR. B. N. KARANJIA'S SERVICES PRAISED

Municipal Improvements Committee's Outgoing Chairman

A resolution recording the appreciation of the members of the Bombay Municipal Improvements Committee of the services rendered by Mr. B. N. Karanjia as Chairman in 1937-38 was adopted at a meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday. The resolution was moved by Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla and supported by every member of the committee.

Mr. Barodawalla said that during the chairmanship of Mr. Karanjia, the committee had been able to dispose of 304,236 square yards of land, valued at Rs 54,06,798, which compared very favourably with the sales made in the preceding year.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Improvements), praised Mr. Karanjia's business acumen, saying that the committee had done very good business in the past year in spite of the fact that the number of plots was decreasing.

Mr. Karanjia thanked the members and officials for their co operation and support. He said land sales had been favourable and the committee should congratulate itself on the results as the boom period had nearly worn out. He thought that the committee should now try and dispose of such of its land as may be remaining at the best prices available.

Before the resolution was moved, Mr. Karanjia made a reference to the services of two outgoing members. Mr. B. S. W. Cooper, he said, did not stand for re-election for reasons of health, and he hoped that he would soon be completely restored. Dr. H Pavri had not been returned to the committee, and Mr. Karanjia hoped that when a vacancy occurred he would return.

The next meeting of the committee will be held on April 5.

Central Bank Directors Exempted From Personal Attendance

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, Bar-at-law, appeared, to-day, before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and made an application for the exemption from personal attendance in Court of Sir Phiroze Sethna, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India Ltd., and 12 others including the directors of the Bank. its Manager and accountant, against whom summons had been issued by the Magistrate on a complaint filed by Mr. P D Shamdasani.

The complainant charged the accused under Section 133 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, and Section 109 or 114 I. P. C. in connection with the Bank's balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1937.

Mr. Velinker pointed out that the accused were directed to be present in court on April 5 according to the summons and prayed for their exemption from personal attendance in court. Sir Phiroze Sethna would be leaving for Delhi on March 31 to attend the Council of State in connection with the Parsi Intestate Succession Bill. Another accused was suffering from rheumatism and heart trouble. The other accused would also find it difficult to attend the Court.

Counsel therefore requested the Court to exempt the accused from attending the Court.

"Not Competent To Try"

Mr. Velinker further pointed out that the Magistrate was not competent to try the case as he was a share-holder of the Central Bank.

The Magistrate remarked that he had only issued process in the case and would not be the trying Magistrate.

Mr. Shamdasani vigorously opposed the application on the ground that the application made by Defence Counsel was premature and incompetent. The accused, according to the summons, were bound to appear in court on April 5. The application could only be entertained then and not before. It was, he said, not a "bona-fide" application. His case, he said, was a test case, and he added that if the ruling was not in his favour he would have to go to the High Court.

Mr. Shamdasani also remarked that it had become a practice with the Magistrates in Bombay to grant exemptions to the accused.

Magistrate: Why should not the aggrieved party go to the High Court?

Mr. Shamdasani: Unfortunately there is only one Shamdasani in Bombay.

The Magistrate then asked Mr. Velinker whether he wished to reply, when Mr. Velinker said that he would say something after that "loquiacious" gentleman (Mr. Shamdasani) had finished.

APPLICATION GRANTED

"I little knowledge is a dangerous thing," remarked Mr. Velinker, and added that Mr. Shamdasani was suffering from that. He opined that the application was perfectly legal and competent.

The Magistrate granted the application.

Mr. Shamdasani requested the Court to give him a copy of the order as he wished to go to the High Court on the ruling given by the Magistrate.

KHANDESH MILLS STRIKE DEFERRED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The general strike involving more than ten thousand textile workers in Khandesh which was to be started on April 1, under the auspices of the United Khandesh Labour Federation, as a protest against Dhulia millowners refusal to increase wages, in accordance with the recommendations of the Government of Bombay, has been deferred in response to the appeal by the Labour Committee of the West Khandesh District Congress Committee, whose president interviewed the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier yesterday.

Mr. Nathoo Parulekar, President of the United Khandesh Labour Federation, has issued a statement accordingly.

RUGBY.

A message received here to-day through the British Official Wireless states that Mr. Winston Churchill returned to London yesterday from Paris where during his brief visit he had conversations with leading politicians and others including General Gamelim.

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The same basic principles of compounding and tyre construction are utilised throughout the India range.

1. **MILEAGE WITH TRACTION.**
   Extra-heavy tread, of the highest selected grades of rubber—processed to add unusual abrasion-proof qualities and highest known resistance to cutting. Extra deep, scientifically designed non-skid pattern, ensures road-holding and long life.

2. **PROTECTED SIDE WALLS.**
   Buttressed side buttons prevent bruising and separation. The rugged reinforcing bars are made in one piece with the tread from the same tough rubber. This ensures freedom from cracking and gives protection from rut and curb wear.

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   SPECIALLY designed breakers of wide-spaced cord fabric (India Patent) absorb road shocks, prevent tread separation, and ensure cool running.

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   Extra heavy, specially compounded rubber surrounds the crown plies for flexibility.

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6. **BLOW-OUT PROOF.**
   Heavy coating of the finest rubber surrounds all plies. This ensures perfect adhesion, and prevents cord breaks due to abrasion of the fibres on each other.

7. **STRONGER CARCASS.**
   Only the finest long staple Egyptian Cotton, Lancashire-spun, is used in the building of India Super Tyres. This provides a carcass from 30 per cent. to 60 per cent. stronger than normal.

8. India Cord Fabric is spun to the India Factory's own specification to give maximum stretch (elasticity), combined with strength, and durability. Fabric makers state that India specifications average higher than any others.

9. **PROTECTED BEADS.**
   Reinforcing strips of rubber placed over the edges of flippers, and at points of beads, give greater protection and resistance to the development of heat and separation at these vital points.

10 Steam-cleaned Double Beads in Super Giant Tyres (instead of one large bead) allow unusually strong "tie in" of cord plies at bead, and prevent beads from rounding out under severe operating conditions, thus avoiding flap troubles and tube nipping.

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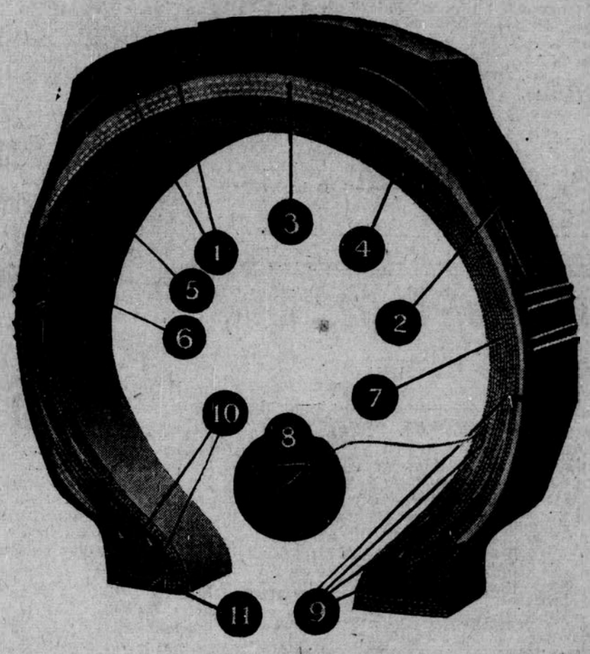
    Extra wide long pointed beads seat the tyre firmly on the rim and prevent rocking, chafing, and overheating.



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SANTACRUZ—AHMEDABAD—POONA—NAGPUR—JUBBULPORE

India's Hockey Team For Western Asiatic Games

Representative Side: Hope Of Retaining Title

By P. N. BHATIA

The following players have been selected on the Indian Hockey team for the Western Asiatic Games at Palestine. Taking into consideration the previous Olympic teams, I can confidently say that this combination is not so strong, but still there are great hopes of India retaining her title of World Hockey Champions.

Allen, Tapsell, Gallbardy, Carr and Roop Singh are the only five Olympic players in this side, the others being provincial 'Blues.'

The following is the team:—

R. J. Allen (Bengal) is the world's best goalkeeper. He kept the goal for India in all the three Olympic Games so far, (at Amsterdam in 1928, at Los Angeles in 1932 and at Berlin in 1936), a record which only Dhyan Chand can boast.

Mehr Singh (Punjab) is the younger brother of Gurcharan Singh, Olympic hockey player. He has been rightly described as Allen's only and able successor. He has always kept his post to advantage for the Government College, Lahore, where he has been educated. He attracted the attention of the Punjab Hockey Association authorities in 1936 when he gave an excellent account of himself playing in the goal for the Punjab against the Indian Olympic Hockey team in the exhibition match at Lahore. Mehr Singh made a name recently at Calcutta, where he played for the Punjab in the Inter-Provincial hockey tournament. He will, undoubtedly, be in running for a place in the 1940 Olympic team. Bombay hockey fans will get a chance of seeing him in action for the Lahore Y. M. C. A. in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

C. Tapsell (Bengal) is a full back with fine record and reputation. He is an Olympic player and has always been Bengal's tower of strength. He defended Bengal gallantly in the Inter-Provincial recently. He is sure with his stick and his clearances are always neat and clean.

C. Hodges is Bengal's left back. He is a very clean player with no rough tactics in him and makes a sound pair with Tapsell.

Rajender Singh (left back) is Punjab's latest "find." He is a player with great promise and has been selected on the strength of his fine display in the Inter-Provincial tournament. He is also coming to Bombay to assist the Lahore Y. M. C. A., the holders of the Aga Khan Cup.

Balbir Krishan is another Punjab's new "find." He succeeded to the great "Omi" at right-half position in the Punjab team and played so well in the Inter-Provincial tournament at Calcutta that he gained a place on the All-India team.

Bunny Khan (Bhopal) is well-known to Indian hockey fans. He played a great game in the Inter-Provincial hockey tournament and Olympic trials at Calcutta in 1936. He was very unlucky for not being selected to represent India in the Olympic Games at Berlin. He has been deservedly selected this time. When Bunny Khan plays hockey, he is here, there and everywhere. That is how his play has often been described.

Galibardy (Bengal) is another Olympic player. He gained this honour because Bengal won the Inter-Provincial Championship in 1936. He is a sturdy half-back.

Caleb (Punjab) is that fine pivot, who led the Y. M. C. A., Lahore, to victory in the Aga Khan Hockey tournament last year. He became a great favourite of Bombay Hockey fans. He defends and feeds his forwards with equal brilliance. Caleb will play for the Lahore Y. M. C. A. in the Aga Khan Hockey again this year.

A. Mitter (Bengal) has represented the Calcutta University at the right-wing position for a number of years in their annual fixture against the Punjab University. He is lucky for being selected on the All-India team.

Charanjit is the 'baby' of the Punjab team. Still in his teens, this youngster has a great future in hockey. He has played for the Government College, Lahore, for a number of years and has been responsible for many a winning goal for the College, for the Punjab University and for the province.

R. Carr (Bengal) is another Olympic player. He played at right-wing for the 1936 Indian Olympic Hockey team. In the absence of Dhyan Chand, Carr has been selected as the leader of the Indian attack.

Roop Singh (Gwalior) has represented India in two Olympic Games. He is Dhyan Chand's younger brother and is, undoubtedly, the world's best inside-left. He is also coming to Bombay to play for Jhansi Heroes in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

G. Nyss (Bengal) played for his province in the Inter-Provincial tournament recently. In the absence of P. P. Fernandes, the Olympic left-wing, Nyss has been given that place—a lucky fellow.

NO NEED OF WAR ON SEXES

Mrs. How-Martyn On Evolution Of Woman's Status

"The war of 1914-18, which smashed men's lives and destroyed cities also smashed old ideas, creeds and superstitions. In Great Britain, America, Russia, China, Germany, India and Turkey, women were admitted to the franchise and none of the dismal catastrophies foretold by the opponents happened.

So said Mrs. E. How-Martyn, an old-timer in the Suffragette Movement for women in England, at a lecture organised by the Social Workers' Society at the Adult-Education Hall on Tuesday. Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar presided.

"Now" she said, "in France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and some Balkan countries, women have not yet won political freedom, while in Germany both men and women are reduced to political cyphers".

She continued: "Yet politically women's position has changed out of all recognition in the last 20 years. In countries which remain faithful to democratic traditions and policies the political position of women will continue to improve while in countries which succumb to fascist ideas and practices. Women will be valued mainly as breeding machines to supply the soldiers for the formidable armies required by dictators, to kill other women's children in the most brutal and cruel ways".

The lecturer opined that the economic status of women depended on their political status. Only in Soviet Russia women were free economically. The economic fight would be much harder than the political one.

The lecturer then dwelt on the position of women in Turkey, where revolutionary changes had been made and woman had been found efficient in her new environment.

Concluding, she said, it was in her interest, of race as well as world-peace that woman should free herself economically, socially and morally and politically and there should be partnership with men in all aspects.

There was no need for a sex-war as some enlightened men were working for their cause.

She thanked such men who acted as comrades in the great struggle for human equality.

Aga Khan Hockey

Kirkee Ordnance's Fine Recovery

CITY POLICE HELD TO A DRAW

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The I.A.O.C. Kirkee made their first appearance in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on Wednesday and made a fine recovery after a bad start.

They played one of Bombay's strong combinations, the City Police, and after being 2 goals down in the first half, they not only succeeded in levelling up the score but also gave many an anxious moment to their opponents before they left the field, despite extra-time, having shared 4 goals with the local fancied side.

Jameson Shines

Jameson, the Police left back, was the most outstanding player on the field and attracted attention with his fine defensive tactics. Jameson has a long reach and always uses it to advantage. He was responsible for breaking many a promising raid of the Kirkee forwards.

The visitors were the first to test the Police defence, in which Jameson, at left back, did good work. Exchanges were then even both teams breaking away in turn.

THE LEAD

In the 15th minute from the start, the local side established a lead through Lazarus, their centre-forward, who netted with a waist-high shot, the Ordnance goal-keeper being out of place. The Police were now in the picture and five minutes later Roane put them one more up. This was a good goal seeing the way Roane broke through the Ordnance defence and shot into an empty goal, the Ordnance Custodian being out of his place for the second time. The visitors' goal had a narrow escape when Roane sent in a left-handed push; the ball almost got through the goal-keeper's legs.

The Police kept up their 2-goal lead when half-time was called.

The Police were again dominating the exchanges when the teams crossed over. On one occasion the Kirkee forwards carried the ball to the Police D' with a combined move but D'Souza, their inside-right, threw away what seemed to be a certain opening. D'Souza made amends soon after when he converted a penalty-corner with a good shot, which beat Scott completely. The Ordnancemen, who worked hard for the equaliser, succeeded when off a pass by the right-wing, Finn, who was now playing centre-forward, sounded the boards with a shot, which should have beaten any goal-keeper in India. It was undoubtedly, one of the best shots seen in the tournament so far.

It was now a fight for the winning goal and the visitors' forwards had the Police defenders in difficulties for a couple of minutes after they had levelled the score.

A pretty movement, in which Dharma and Finn, the visitors' inside-left and centre-forwards, respectively, took part, saw the latter taking a neat left-hand push, which was well saved by Scott.

Full time saw the teams with 2 goals each to their credit.

Despite extra-time the teams failed to come to a conclusion.

THE RESULT

CITY POLICE	2 Goals.
KIRKEE ORDNANCE	2 Goals.

THE TEAMS

CITY POLICE: Scott; Hamid I and Jameson; Hamid II, Kader and M. Adams; Abbas, Shanker, Lazarus, Roane and Baboo.

KIRKEE ORDNANCE: Ayres; J. Harris and Shanker; S. Christie, H. Brewin and Hira Singh, J. Finn, R. Brewin, D. D'Souza, B. Dharma and G. Amor.

UMPIRES: Messrs. J Pinto and Nagporewalla.

To-day's Replay

The replay takes place to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. at Bombay Gymkhana ground.

AJMER TEAM SCRATCHED

The Bisset Institute, Ajmer, have scratched themselves from the Aga Khan Tournament.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT

Further Hearing Of Case

Mr. Justice Somjee at the High Court resumed further hearing of the rule issued against a woman named Mariambai Nasiruddin, Mr. C. T. Lakhia, a solicitor and Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, formerly Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay calling upon them to show cause why they should not be committed to jail for contempt of court.

The rule was issued at the instance of Mr. Talyarkhan, the Official Receiver who had been appointed court receiver by the High Court in the suit filed by Jamnadas Devdas and Jethabhai Govindji against Wazir Haji, a contractor.

The petitioner alleged that Mariambai took forcible possession of a bungalow at Lonavla which was in his possession pursuant to the order of the High Court and this act made her liable for contempt of court. She did so, it was further alleged, under the orders of Mr. Lakhia and Rao Bahadur Setalvad

In his further arguments on the rule on Tuesday, Mr. M. C. Chagla appearing for the petitioner, observed that even if the possession by the receiver was not lawful, as was alleged by Mariambai, she was not justified in forcibly ejecting the Receiver. The proper course for her was to take proceedings to establish her claim to the possession.

Counsel cited authorities in support of this point.

Mr. Chagla then read out the affidavits of the petitioner and of one Mr. Merchant, the tenant who was ejected by Mariambai from the Lonavla bungalow.

Further hearing was adjourned.

NEW POSTAGE RATES TO BURMA

NEW DELHI, March 30.

A communique announces:—

With effect, from April 1, 1938 postage rates from India to Burma will be reduced as follows:

Post cards:—Single—one anna. Reply—two annas.

Letters not exceeding one tola—six pice; and each additional one tola or part thereof, one anna.

For each copy of registered newspapers weighing the tolas or part thereof, six pies; and for every additional ten tolas, six pies.

A reduction has been made in the airmail surcharge, printed papers, samples and business papers.

It is understood that the Burma Government have notified similar rates of postage and air fee for articles from Burma to India.—United Press.

BARODA.—Sir Hukamichand Sarupchand of Indore, was here for a day. The local Jains and the Jain Youth League welcomed and requested him to take steps to unite Digambar and Swetambar sects. He promised to do needful.

GAIN VIM
LOSE FAT!
Start, now, to avoid yourself from becoming fat....the REDUSA way. Keep your youthful figure—or regain the gracefulness you recently enjoyed. It's simple . . . follow the REDUSA way. An excellent course. You lose that "extra" flesh. You become delightfully slim without appearing thin. But start, now;
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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

V U B 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmissions I & II and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission III.

TRANSMISSION I.

a.m.

7-30 Instrumental Selections. 8-0 Musical Plays. 8-45 Gujarati Garbs.

TRANSMISSION II.

a.m.

11-30 AIR Artists: Arti. 11-40 K. R. Patwardhan.

p.m.

12-15 Girijabai Kelekar. 12-30 AIR Quartet. Nautch melody. 12-40 K. R. Patwardhan. Anathanchya Natha. 1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Lunch Hour Music.

TRANSMISSION III.

p.m.

5-30 Abdul Rehman: Sarangi Solo. 5-40 K. R. Patwardhan: Kavana Batayen. 6-0 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Gujarati Books. Review by M. M. Jhaveri. 7-45 Hirabai Barodekar 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Hirabai Barodekar: Marathi Pad. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Sadiq Ali Akhtar: Ghazals. 9-30 News. 9-45 Letter Writing: A Forgotten Art. Talk by Tara Baig. 10-0 Grand Symphony Orchestra. 10-20 Recorded Programme. 10-30 Million Airs.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I.

a.m.

8-0 Master Faqiruddin, 8-20 Benazirbai of Jaipur. 8-45 Master Lachhi Ram. News. 9-10 In English. 9-20 In Hindustani. 9-30 Vazirbai of Poona. 10-0 Kallan Qawwal and Party.

TRANSMISSION II.

p.m.

12-30 Recorded Programme. 1-30 Lunch Hour.

p.m

TRANSMISSION III.

5-0 Master Lachhi Ram. 5-20 Instrumental Trio. 5-30 For Jack and Jill. 6-0 Benazirbai. 6-30 AIR Orchestra: Sri Rag. 6-40 Master Faqiruddin. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 If I were a King. A humorous sketch in Hindustani by S. Thanvi. 8-15 Vazirbai. 8-40 Kallan Qawwal and Party. 9-0 Faqiruddin, News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Fritz Kreisler. 9-50 Matters of the Moment. Talk by Harold Nicolson. Relayed from B B C. 10-5 Informal Studio Concert. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.

31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.

Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III.

60 metres, 4,905 kc/s.

p.m.

5-0 to 7-0 Programmes as in Delhi I. 7-0 Vazirbai. 7-20 Lachhi Ram. 7-40 Benazirbai. 8-0 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Instrumental Music. By P. S. Mukerjee. 9-50 to 10-5 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-5 Vazirbai. 10-25 Lachhi Ram. 10-35 Kallan Qawwal: Qawwalis. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programmes

V U C 370.4 m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc/s.

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

p.m.

12-36 Sydney Pearch and Orchestra. Weather. 1-36 School Programme. 2-6 Kumari Lila Das. 2-16 Maya Banerjee. 2-26 Hena Banerjee. 2-36 Readings from Geeta. 6-1 Twilight Picture. 6-31 Rajen Sarcar. 6-46 Variety Entertainment. 7-51 Life after Death. Talk in Bengali by M. L. Roy. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Renuka Roy. 8-36 Ali Hossain and Party. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 A Vocal Recital. 9-36 Cornelia Sorabji. Talk by M. Bonerjee. 9-51 London Philharmonic Orchestra. 10-26 Walter Glynne: Tenor.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

a.m.

7-30 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal. 7-45 Lala Ruk. 8-0 Khyber Radio Orchestra.

8-10 Baharbai.

P.M.

5-30 Khabare Atare. 6-30 Khyber Orchestra. 6-35 Mohd Siddiq Qawwal. 6-55 Lala Rukh. 7-15 Khyber Orchestra. 7-25 Bahabai. 7-45 Dante and Beatrice. Talk in Hindustani by John Michael. 8-0 Lala Rukh. 8-20 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 8-25 Baharbai. 8-45 Gat Tora tabla and Sarangi. 8-55 Mohd Siddiq Qawwal. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Dancing. A talk by Mrs. G. L. Mold. 10-0 Lala Rukh. 10-15 Piano Solo. 10-20 Baharbai. 10-40 Do Parosi. Husain Khan. 10-40 Tamancha Jan.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

P.M.

6-0 Akhtar Husain Khan of Patiala. 6-20 Tamancha Jan. 6-30 This Education. A Farce. By Hans Raj. Market Rates. 7-0 Gauhar Sultan. 7-20 Akhtar Husain Khan. 7-45 Air voice Orchestra. 7-50 Tamancha Jan. 8-15 Current Events. 8-30 Gauhar Sultan. 8-50 Bai Ghulam Mohammad (dilruba). 8-55 Tamancha Jan. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Cotton Market in India and Abroad. Talk by S. K. Singh. 10-0 Gauhar Sultan 10-20 Akhtar

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9.0 p.m.)	21.53 Mc/s	13.93 m.)	G. S. H. 21.47 Mc/s
(13.97 m.).	GSG 17.79 Mc/s	(16.86 m.).	GSO (to 8.30 p.m. 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.). GSD (from 9.15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).

P.M.

7-25 Opening. 7-30 Music. Hall. 8-30 Pianoforte Recital. By Ella Kidney. 8-45 Talk by Empire Programme Director. 9-0 Musical Interlude. 9-5 Band of Royal Air Force. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moments. Talk by Harold Nicolson. 10-5 Welsh Concert.

KASHMIR

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Bhavnani Productions Super Jewel.

Daughter OF THE Himalayas

Featuring:—

ENAKSHI RAMARAO (M.A.) Prof. RAMANAND Mr. PURI, MAYA CHATTERJEE and others.

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GENASPRIN—THE SAFE BRAND OF ASPIRIN

Not touched by hand during making or packing.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 30, 1994
Muslim: Moharrum 28, 1357
Parsi: Meher 27, 1307
Hightide: 11-46; 23-57
Lowtide: 5-28; 17-40
Sunrise: 6h. 34m.
Sunset: 6h. 52m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

S. S. 'Viceroy of India' with mails from London of the 17th instant due at 12-30 p.m

Municipal Schools Committee, 5-10 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer Clan Graham arrived at Suez on the morning of Monday March 28.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

The scheduled 'plane arrived on Wednesday morning 11-40 from Kathiawar.

ADULT EDUCATION

To-day's lecture by Mr. Kshirasagar on "Art, Education and Life" is postponed "sine die".

MASANI'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Khar Village Congress Committee, there will be a public lecture by Mr. M. R. Masani on the subject "The Present International Situation".

M. E. FREE DISPENSARY

"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road, for the week ending 26th March, 1938, was 361; of these 228 were males and 133 females."

BAHA'I'S MEETING

Under the auspices of the Baha'i Youth Group Miss Martha L. Root of New York and Mrs. Shirin K. Fozdar of Bombay will speak on "The Challenge of to-morrow" at the Baha'i Hall to-day (Thursday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

KANARA SARASWAT SOCIAL CLUB

The above Club will be opened for the Kanara Saraswats resident in Dadar and Matunga (G.I.P.R. and B.B.C.I.R.) at King George School, Lakhamsi Nappoo Road, Dadar, to-morrow (Friday), at 9 p.m.

FOUND A RAILWAY SEASON PASS

A railway season pass from Churchgate to Lower Parel station has been found. It is in the name of Mr. F. A. Khan. The owner should receive the same from the office of the Silk Merchants' Association, Bomanji Master Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

"FAKIR OF IPI"

Under the auspices of Bhuleshvar Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Kalbadevi, Popatwadi Lala Mangalsen, Secretary of Hindu-Muslim Unity Board, will speak on Hindu-Muslim Unity and activities of Ipi Fakir. He will also show magic lantern slides.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Mauritius and all Mails for Reunion per Extra S.S. "Baloeran" via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 2nd and 9 a.m. on Sunday the 3rd proximo respectively.

BULNADA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The general meeting of the above Congress Committee held on 26th inst. for the election of the office-bearers, the following were elected.—

President Dr. M. N. Parasnis; G. Secretaries Dr. Ekbote P. G. and Dr. S. S. Kulkarni.

Joint General Secretary Mr. Bisandas Udas and Treasurer, Mr. Padamsi Tejpal

SONAVDEKAR LING SARVAJANIK SAMAJ

(From A Correspondent.)

The 15th annual general meeting of the above Samaj was held under the presidentship of Mr Abasaheb Dhuri on Sunday last at Kamgar Special English Classes, New Haji Kassam Building, Currey Road. After reading of the report and the balance sheet, election of the new Managing Committee, adoption of the new constitution etc. Mr. Naturopath Dadasaheb Dhuri, Head Master, Kamgar Special English Classes declared amidst cheers his life membership.

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LANCER SPY
*DOLORES DEL RIO
*GEORGE SANDERS
*PETER LORRE
The untold spy story of the Great War!

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Maid of Salem" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Alcatraz Island". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Kunku". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m

EROS—"Public Enemy's Wife" To-day at 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Smash and Grab". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Ushne Kya Socha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m

OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PATHE—"Breakfast For Two". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Lancer Spy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SUPER—"Khooda Khidmadgar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Gay Divorce". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"300 Days and After". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

W. I. A. A.'S

An extraordinary general meeting of the W.I.A.A. will be held at 6-15 p.m. on May 5 in the lecture theatre of the B.E.S.T. Co. Ltd., to consider and adopt the revised Articles of Association. The annual general meeting of the Association will be held as soon as is conveniently possible after the extraordinary general meeting.

"KHOJA STUDENT LEAGUE"

The members of Khoja Student League have proposed to award a medal to each of the successful candidates of the Khoja Community in the ensuing Matriculation Examination. They are requested to furnish to the Secretary of the above League at 55-59, Darga Mohalla, Bombay 9, their names with the names of the respective schools from which they appear.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY

In connection with the 71st Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Dr. V. A. Sukhtankar will conduct the Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, for the students and teachers of the Ram Mohan School and the Sir Narayan Chandavarkar School to-day (Thursday), at 3-30 p.m. and in the evening at 6-30 p.m. on "Fellowship of Faith." Swami Gunatinand will speak on Hinduism: Rev. P. K. Uzagare will speak on Christianity and Mr. A. A. Fyzee will speak on Islam.

FRONTIER DURING C. D. DAYS

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward Dist. Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Vanamali Hall, Dadar, where Lala Mangalsingh Khudai Khitmadgar from N. W. F. Province will speak on Hindu-Muslim Unity with the help of Magic Lantern slides and explain the Frontier situation during the Civil Disobedience Day. Mr. I. S. Patel will preside.

Remove Prostitutes From Kamatipura

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Vase Grahe Utchattan Committee a meeting of the residents of Kamatipura was held on Saturday last, when speeches were made by several speakers on the urgent necessity and importance of the removal of all the prostitutes from the Kamatipura locality to any distant corner of the City, if prostitution as such cannot be gradually and completely effaced. Mr. Narasimhacharya presided. Some 4 or 5 speakers participated in the meeting and they all stressed the need of removal of the prostitutes (approximately 4,000) having their abodes in roughly 1,000 tenements.

A resolution was accordingly passed.

J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE

Move For Democratisation At Annual General Meeting

The fight for the democratic rights of ordinary members of the J. N. Petit Institute was again continued this year at the annual general meeting of the Institute held on Wednesday at Currimbhoy House (temporary premises).

Sir Byramjee Jejeebhoy was in the chair.

At the outset objection was taken to inclusion in the Committee of members who were defeated at the last election.

These members were Messrs. Nusserwanji H. Sethna and Jehangir Sa Chiniwala.

Two resolutions moved at the meeting were ruled out of order by the President.

One of the resolutions related to the appointment of a Committee to suggest changes in the Constitution.

The chairman ruled it out saying: "Any resolution for changing the Constitution should only be moved at a Special Chamber general meeting called for the purpose." He quoted the law. The other resolution protested against the treatment meted out to ordinary members by the management.

The resolution was allowed to be moved and seconded but was not put to vote, the Chairman stating that the management unanimously accepted it. The Opposition insisted that it be put to vote. But the chairman said he only allowed expression of opinion. On being pressed he dissolved the meeting.

Messrs. A. Munshi, Anklesaria, and R. Hari secured an overwhelming vote for scrutinising the ballot papers, the figures being 109.83 and 72 respectively.

The Institute has on its rolls 98 life-members, 381 first class members, 1,761 second-class members, and 1,952 third class members.

TRIBUTES TO TAUNTON

Standing Committee Chief's Reference

Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Chairman, Standing Committee, made the following reference regarding the Municipal Commissioner on Wednesday:—

"This is the last meeting of the Standing Committee at which Mr. Taunton, the Municipal Commissioner, is present before proceeding on leave. Mr. Taunton has been at the helm of the Municipal Administration for four years. By his high administrative ability, Mr. Taunton was able to carry on the Municipal administration both with efficiency and progress. He has also by his genial characteristics been very popular amongst all sections in the Corporation as well as outside the Corporation. Although at times his views differed from those of the Standing Committee I must congratulate him for having always met the Standing Committee's views in good spirit.

The Municipal Commissioner is the hardest working officer of this Municipality. Let us hope therefore that he will enjoy fully his well-earned holidays and return to us with renewed health and vigour to carry on the Municipal Administration of this great City with greater efficiency."

"He also spoke in appreciative terms regarding Messrs. R. F. Munshi and Mathuradas Tricumji the retiring members of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Tara Singh Sachdev, a Punjabi youth who is touring the world on a bicycle, is now in Bombay after covering 3000 miles.

ANTI-T. B. CAMPAIGN

"One Rupee Fund" Work Entrusted To Sultan Chinoy

The Chairman, Publicity Sub-Committee, King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, Bombay writes

At the third meeting of the Executive Committee of the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund Bombay Presidency, held at Government House under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, on Tuesday, the 15th March 1938, the Committee considered and approved the scheme for a "One Rupee Fund" and it was decided that Mr. Sultan Chinoy's offer to manage a "One Rupee Fund" should be gratefully accepted and it was resolved that Mr. Chinoy be authorized to run such a Fund.

Mr. Chinoy will select and appoint a Committee of his own to help him conduct this scheme.

Full details of the scheme together with the personnel of the Committee will be announced in due course.

Air Mail Postings

The P. P. M. Bombay has issued the new schedule from the 29-3-1938 to the 1-10-1938 of the K. L. M. air mail service both Eastward and Westward from Basra to Medan and back.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence at the Bombay G.P.O. in connection with the above service for places mentioned below will be as follows:—

EASTWARD:

Ordinary Correspondence for Northern and Central Sumatra: Wednesday, Friday and Sunday 18-30.

Regd. correspondence for the above: Wednesday and Friday 17-00 and Saturday 15-00.

WESTWARD

Ordinary correspondence for places in Iran: Sat. 8-30 and 18-30, Wed. 8-30.

Regd. Correspondence for the above: Sat. 8-00 and 17-00, Wed. 8-00.

The latest hours of posting at the town sub offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G. P. O. before the above-mentioned hours.

Congress Candidates For Suburban D.L.B.

The last date for submission of Congress candidates' application is 4th April and not 4th May as given in our yesterday's issue.

UNIVERSITY REFORM

Prof. Wadia's Address At Progressive Groups Gathering

Some of the colleges instead of devoting their attention to simple academic affairs, directed their attention to the canvassing of votes of candidates for the University bodies and in doing so the principals of the different colleges formed holy contracts like the Holy alliance drawn up in Vienna in 1815 by the Kings of Europe.

This was the opinion formed from first-hand and intimate knowledge expressed by Prof. P. A. Wadia, of the Wilson College, at a gathering of Indian and European Progressive groups in an address on "University Reform" at Green's Hotel, on Wednesday Mr. B. G. Dalvi presided.

Due to the system of proportional representation with its single transferable vote, Prof. Wadia observed, the atmosphere in the colleges was very much vitiated and the principals of the colleges sent out blank voting papers to the professors of their respective colleges to vote for a particular candidate with a hint flung out that if the professor failed to abide by the request, he might lose his job!

The Professors were drawing salaries barely enough for their decent existence and therefore they had to look to other resources.

The Universities had nothing to do with the question of employment or unemployment. The main business of the Universities was pursuit of truth and permeation of culture and to make men and women under their influence to work for those ends.

Criticising some of the aspects of the University Act, he said that serious doubts had arisen about the proper working of the system of proportional representation which tended to promote group system in the democratic life of the Universities. The way in which it was worked and the interpretations placed on different definitions had made it a mockery of University representation.

Secondly there was a likelihood of conflict of jurisdiction between the several bodies of the University. Moreover due to the vague wording of the Act, free deliberation and discussion about academic affairs was not quite possible. If greater latitude was given to individual colleges, he thought that they might be able to work out their own destinies.

Mr. Dalvi hoped that the present ministry would as early as possible introduce the necessary University reforms to remove the defects indicated by the lecturer of the evening.

NEW ASIATIC LIFE INSURANCE CO.

A Year Of Progress

(From A Correspondent).

Few will fail to admire the phenomenal rise of the New Asiatic Life Insurance Company, Ltd., of New Delhi whose Managing Agents are Messrs. Birla Bros. Ltd. Not more than 4 years ago this Life Office commenced its work and within this short period it has made a landmark in the history of Indian Insurance.

Its progress in the year 1937 especially, has far excelled that of all its previous years and we are much delighted to mention that although in this country the work of Insurance was carried on for over half a century, if not more, by a few old companies, yet few had seriously thought of finding new field for themselves, though we have more than 251 Insurance Companies working in India. The New Asiatic approached mainly the business class, or say 'Bania' class which included big and small shop-keepers, landlords and merchants, left practically untouched and unconvinced by others and to its great satisfaction found that its schemes had a direct appeal for them and they all were as much for insurance as was the service and official class.

NEW WORK

From their report of work done in the year 1937 which is now available one finds that the Company secured business of about 46 lacs out of which proposals for Rs. 35,58,000 resulted in policies.

The gross income from all sources amounted to nearly 3,85,000 which was a distinct improvement over the previous year's. Claims occurred for Rs. 27,000 out of which payments have been made for Rs. 21,000 including one claim of Rs. 10,000 of the previous year. The remaining could not be settled for want of necessary papers. There has been no lack of efforts on the part of the Company to expedite payment of claims.

It is further satisfactory to learn that the Company has deposited the security of two lacs with the Government of India long before the scheduled time and the surplus amount is invested in very sound and profitable concerns.

As a result of its economic management the Company is expected to add a substantial amount in its life fund this year. It will be gratifying to learn that the Company's management is trying to declare satisfactory bonus in its fifth year that is after it has completed only its fourth year of existence.

STUDENTS HOLD ART AND CRAFT EXHIBITION

(From A Correspondent)

The opening ceremony of the fourth triennial exhibition of Art and Craft under the auspices of Gokhale Education Society's Ramchandra M. Bhatt High School took place on Sunday the 27th March at 5-0 p.m. Mr. M. A. Joshi, the President of the Art Society of India, performed the ceremony.

The exhibition covers four halls of the school building. It is divided in various sections. The Physics and Natural Science section contains apparatus to explain various phenomena of nature. The History section gives in pictorial form the history of principal events of the last thousand years. The Geography section gives you the topography of principal countries of the world together with their products.

In the Language section simple rules of grammar are explained in lucid diagrams There we find a Marathi piece trans-literated in various Marathi dialects which are in one way so akin but so different from one another.

In the Children's section various interesting stories are told in pictures.

In Food and Dietics section we find charts to explain the food values of different articles of food.

The Industrial school run by the Society at Bordi have arranged to keep various designs of cloth woven by the students themselves.

In Sadananda Ramkrishna Hall the full splendour of the exhibition is brought out. In the Loan Section we find the best pictures and paintings by eminent artists of Maharashtra like Rao Bahadur M. V. Dhurandhar, late Mr. Chudekar, Sardesai, Haldankar, Parendekar, Joshi and Chaphekar, Maladkar, Puram Gadgil, Bhonsale and Ambikabai Dhurandar hanging in perfect harmony and order. Side by side we see pictures of budding artists in water and oil colours and also in crayons.

The school girls are not lacking in the fine arts. They have presented various articles displaying their skill in needlework and embroidery.

The boys, with their usual zeal, have collected coins and stamps, prepared models of boats, houses and steamships, and have exhibited their skill in fretwork, photography and clay-modelling.

In all there are about a thousand interesting exhibits. The educative value of such an exhibition is often underestimated. But in the modern methods of education encouragements and should be given to this kind of manifestation of innate propensities.

The exhibition is open to all for about a week, and the public of Bombay should not fail to visit it at least once.

Restoration Of Confiscated Lands

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

There is no truth in the report that appeared in the press that there is going to be a conference in Bombay between the Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Desai, Revenue Minister and Mr. J. H. Garrett, Commissioner, Northern Division, regarding the restoration of lands confiscated during the civil disobedience movement. No such conference has been decided upon, nor does the Minister propose to tour in Gujarat in that connection.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The change in the weather which we so much detest these days will now bring trippers hieing to most of our Suburban resorts.

Of the many summer resorts the suburban have, Juhu has always proved to be the most popular, and will now start getting thronged with people who will make it their summer residence.

Being one of the many picnickers annually at Juhu, I feel a little advice, both to the public and the authorities who look after the sanitation of this place, will not go unheeded.

The Juhu Municipality, though one of the smallest administrative bodies of the suburbs has proved a very active one in the past.

With the coming of the Juhu season the Municipality would do well to check all hawker nuisance from the very start.

I do not wish to see that the poor hawkers are driven away altogether. This cannot be done, for not everybody of the picnickers can afford to quench their thirst or satisfy their hunger at the restaurants whose rates are considerably high. But what I insist is that these hawkers are made to occupy just one area and are stationed in that area only and not allowed to move about the whole shore, throwing scraps of paper everywhere..

NOTE TO PICNICKERS

This once controlled, all picnickers would do well not to throw the garbage of their hamper about.

Empty beer bottles, battered sardine tins, stack of packing paper etc. are noticed lying about the whole beach.

If all picnickers would only have a little consideration and avoid such a mess, Juhu would be more beautiful and be pleasanter to live in.

As I have said the Juhu Municipality does every thing in its power to clear the nuisance of Juhu sands, but the public must assist them as the municipality cannot afford a very large scavenger staff.

WARNING TO BATHERS

As you are aware Juhu takes its annual toll of life. Though I have on many occasions warned bathers on this shore, a further warning will not go unheeded.

Swimming at Juhu is the best entertainment—but bathers must bear in mind that venturing in the deep is very dangerous and it is almost foolhardy to do so. So keep near as possible if you do not wish to be the next victim.

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

With the progress of the suburbs Suburban Boards are making a great headway.

The Bandra Municipality recently built its new Town Hall building at a very large cost. Shortly Vile Parle-Andheri Municipality is to build its and now I learn the Bombay Suburban District Local Board, has shifted its offices to their new premises.

This Local Board hitherto occupied a rented premises, paying Rs. 130 per month.

The new building at Andheri is a one storeyed structure, constructed at a cost of Rs. 40,000.

The District Local Board is to occupy the top floor while the ground floor is to be let to District School Board.

PATHE
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She socked him in the eye because she loved him! What a yell of a romance!
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1938

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

The Bombay Government's Bill to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923 seeks "to remove certain difficulties experienced in the working of the Act and to make better provision for the management and control of primary education." The difficulties referred are not imaginary or trivial. They have often been pointed out in recent years by many educationists including Inspectors and by educational committees and conferences. They are due largely to the inexperience of local bodies, communal prejudices and rivalries in the formation of school boards and the appointment of teachers, defective control by Government and lack of funds available to the local bodies. The Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, reported in 1934-35 as follows: "The weak spot in the Primary section of the educational machine is supervision. I am coming to the view that inspection must be taken over again by Government, the existing Local Authority officers remaining until their time is up and being replaced by a suitable number of more highly qualified Government officers. The authorities should still control schools as now but I am of the opinion that it would be much better if the Administrative Officer were a Government officer lent by the Department. He could be kept in places where he was working well with the Local Authority or replaced in places where he was not. The inspecting staff, however, must opcucy a position similar to that of jcdges, i.e. impartial and aloof fromlocal affairs." Somewhat similar remarks were made by the Directors in several other provinces. The recently published Report on Education in India in 1935-36 stated: "The provinces now appear to realise the danger of the transference of the control of the primary education to local bodies without retaining sufficient powers of control. The Provincial Governments through their education departments should use these powers for the education of the local bodies in the duties of administration, for it is on the basis of improved local body administration rather than the transference of all control back to the provincial government that success in the progress of primary education seems to lie though a strong body of opinion doubts whether education should remain any longer the training-ground for local administrators."

Government Control

The suggestion in favour of more control by Government wa not popular a year or two ago. For as Government were not at all responsible to the people, control by a local self-governing body, however defective, was preferred, if only as a lesser evil, to bureaucratic control. The position naturally changed when Ministers become responsible to the legislature and, in educational matters at least, as self-governing as local bodies. Thus the Vernacular Education Committee, recently appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education and including several Educational Ministers and Mr. Kher as i's Chairman, made several recommendations calculated to transfer to Provincial Government considerable control over primary education. As was only to be expected a number of these have been embodied in the Bill in question. Under this Bill Government will control primary education through a Provincial Advisory Board of Education a majority of whose members will be appointed by them, through stricter regulations about the constitution of Local Education Boards, through the Administrative officers of the school boards and Inspectors, also appointed by Government, and, finally, through general powers of direct control over School Boards similar to those at present exercisable over local bodies.

Improve Local Administration

It is now clear that informed opinion is in favour of a larger control of primary education by Government to secure better coordination, more financial support and in consequence, more efficiency. But how far the control should go is a question that should be carefully considered. Mr. Dippie, Director of Public Instruction, Orissa, and a member of the Kher Committee, mentioned above, remarked in his dissenting minute: 'The power enjoyed by the executive of local bodies with regard to teachers is perhaps the most highly prized of their powers. That it has been abused is beyond question, but signs are not wanting of the growth amongst local administrators of a sense of greater responsibility. To withdraw this power in the wholesale fashion now proposed will be to throw away the results of fifteen years of growth and experience. There will be little interest left in local administration, and when the time comes for this again to be fostered the whole painful process will have to be gone through again." There is much force in these remarks. And some of the provisions in the Bill under consideration may well be so toned down and the rules to be made thereunder should be so framed as to secure, as suggested by the Report on Education in India in 1935-36, "improved local body administration rather than the transfer of all control back to the Provincial Government."

Mexico's Misfortune

Oil in this age of science and machine ought to be the greatest of boons to the world. But it is a tragic irony of Capatist-Imperialist civilisation that there is no single commodity which has proved a worse bane to humanity than oil. For a weak or backward country to be gifted with possession of oil is to be doomed. Mexico is one such. It is rich in oil as it is rich in silver and, of course, it is the battle-ground for the historic if apparently invisible conflict between two economic Imperialisms. American and British. Their investments are reported to be in the neighbourhood of 100 millions divided between Mexican Eagle, a British concern, on the one hand, and the two Standard Oil Companies of New Jersey and California on the other. Now it is a historical fact that the struggle for supremacy among oil concerns is both widespread and furious. And every thing is fair in that war even patronage with arms and ammunition to rival claimants to power and encouraging and financing of civil wars. In the process the unfortunate country whose only sin is to possess the oil suffers and suffers intenesely. These are historical truths and very well-known.

Mexico, after a long period of civil wars and chaos, got a stable Government because it was Socialist and, therefore, based on the conscious will of the people. But being a genuinely popular Government it embarked on a six-year Plan of economic reconstruction with nationalisation of economic resources as the foundation of it. The expropriation of foreign oil companies is part of the Plan and it is essential not only economically but also to save Mexico from further "civil wars." For, there cannot be the slightest doubts, despite denials, that the companies have been fostering rebellions and helping with money and munition. But it is to be noted that the Carden as regime has publicly declared its willingness to pay compensation to these foreign interests. Granting the right of a country, as it ought to be granted, to order its own economy as it thinks best, what could be a fairer arrangement? Yet both Britain and America are kicking. And America has already started an economic blackmail which is as reprehensible as war itself. The campaign shows that actual force of arms is not the only sinister resource of Imperialism at the mercy of which weaker nations find themselves to-day.

THE SCHOOL MASTER'S PROFESSION

A Plea For Better Treatment

(By LIEUT: TARA CHAND)

Some people will ask why I have called this article "The Schoolmaster's Profession" and not "The Teaching Profession". My answer to this question is that in my opinion of all teaching professions the Schoolmaster's is much the most important, because it is in Schools that the lives of men and woemn are shaped. Unfortunately, in our country, this profession is looked upon rather with contempt and a Schoolmaster usually has no social status whatsoever. We often hear people remark "Oh, he is only a Schoolmaster". This only shows what wrong notions people have in this country. In the West this profession is considered a very noble profession, and a Schoolmaster, especially a public-Schoolmaster, has a very high social status. It ought to be so in our country also. The chief trouble is that most of us have no idea of what a School should be like and of the sort of education it should provide. School education has been considered in the past as quite an unimportant matter and people have not really bothered about it. A person who is incapable of doing anything is good enough to be a Schoolmaster, any building or locality is good enough for a school, the minimum amount of money is budgeted for a School, and so on.

Trgedy Of Supply And Demand

It is high time that those responsible for the administration of Schools in our country should wake up to the fact that we cannot really progress further until the School education is improved and this profession is made more honourable and the stock of Schoolmasters improved. Only a little while ago I heard a most deplorable thing. A post of a master in a School was advertised. They wanted a graduate who could teach three subjects and the salary offered was Rs. 40 per month. In the interest of education, I went to see the Secretary of the School and advised him to offer a higher salary and get really a good man. He said to me "It is a question of supply and demand. When I can get a man on Rs. 40 per month, why should I offer more?" I can hardly tell you what a terrible shock it was to me to hear these words from the mouth of a man who called himself an educationalist. People have put education on business lines and thereby have taken away all the value out of it. What a tragedy for India! I had a long talk with that Secretary and tried to make him understand, but in vain, that in the matter of employing a Schoolmaster it should not be a question of supply and demand but of a really good man. Times are so hard and unemployment is so great that it is quite easy to get a graduate not on Rs. 40 but Rs. 25 per month. I have known several cases myself where graduates have accepted posts of Rs. 25 per month to save themselves from starvation. That is a most demoralising thing. A graduate who gets only Rs. 40 a month cannot be free from financial worries and cannot lead a peaceful life. So even if he is a capable man he will not be able to put his best into his work.

What Is Badly Needed?

Remember that teaching young children is or should be, a very personal and intimate matter. Real education is given not through books but through the self. Anybody can take his pupils through certain books, but that is not education. Real education can be given only by those who themselves are really educated. In my opinion this profession should be considered as one of the most if not the most honorable. It should also be one of the highly paid professions because it is only natural that people should expect more pay for better work otherwise they cannot put their heart and soul into it.

Teaching in School is usually taken as a joke as if anybody could do it, but in fact it is the most difficult profession. It is therefore necessary that Schoolmasters should be chosen most carefully. These days it is an acknowledged thing that a man who has passed the B. T. is considered fit for this profession. One sees every day in the matter of appointment, a man who is a B.T. is given preference over others who are not B. T.s even if they are better educated in other ways and I have personally known many B. T.s who make perfectly useless Schoolmasters. Once I dared to suggest to a B.T. friend of mine that it would be better for him to take up another profession as he was not fit to be a Schoolmaster, and he said "Do you realise that I am a B.T.? How do you then say that I am not fit to be a Schoolmaster?" I had a talk with the Headmaster about

(Continued on page 8 Col. 4.)

IS ANOTHER DEPRESSION COMING?

Economic, Political And Psychological Factors Examined

By J. V. Somayajula

Scared away by political fears, and threatened by economic distress, the realm of international finance with scenes of chaos and confusion, is passing through a great period of anxiety verging on the brims of another economic blizzard. Operators, who believed that the present slump was only a temporary recession and a serious reaction after the meteoric rise during the early part of 1937, have abandoned all hopes of an early recovery, swayed by feelings of fearful pessimism and despondency. Day in and day out the prices of various stocks, shares, commodities and metals, etc., have toppled down to undreamt of levels to the bewilderment of all. As it is quite natural for everyone to blame someone or something when disaster overtakes a market, each financial centre shifts the blame to the other, while many agree in accusing Wall Street as real culprit for the present all round slump. Though the protagonists of Roosevelt call the panic as "Rich Republicans' Slump" which has been engineered by a propaganda on false economic premises, the antagonists directly put the blame on the President for his profligate finance, penal taxation, anti-profit attitude, proclivity towards labour and numerous restrictions on the stock exchange, while a student of economics analyses the causes under the three heads namely, economic, political and psychological.

Economic & Psychological Factor's

A partial satisfaction of deferred replacement demand, large reductions in inventories of middlemen, and a mild deflation in the bank deposit currency are some of the principal economic causes responsible for business recession in the U. S. A. The encroachment of wages and social security taxes, upon industrial profits, coupled with the proposed social legislation created antagonism between the President and big business with the serious consequence of a big decline in the industrial activity of the country.

The international instabilities brought about by a virtual return of the system of power politics of the pre-war days, have led the Americans to visualise possibilities of the U. S. A. fighting with other nations. Above all a host of psychological factors, such as, fear of new N. R. A.'s, fear of a new trade-cycle slump and the bitter memories of 1929, etc., have added fuel to the economic flames, hastening the fall in all securities.

Fall In Securities

Whatever might have been the cause, the fact is that there has been a continuous fall in the securities on Wall Street since August 15, 1937, with Dow-Jones index dropping to a level below 120 from 190. Though the Dow-Jones index is standing around 130 at the time of writing, a vast number of stock have depreciated as much as 60 to 80 per cent. This abrupt, and precipitous fall within a short period caused a serious dislocation in the delicate mechanism of international finance, with far reaching repercussions on markets all the world over. The markets in London being nearer to Wall Street received the shock earlier than others. The stock exchange and metal markets witnessed alike a continuous fall, along with all the primary commodities, completely ignoring the huge rearmament programmes.

Reactions In India

India though situated in a comparatively isolated position being free from turmoils of international politics, received a hard hit on account of the present slump. The terrific fall of Tata Steels in the Western capital and the catastrophic disaster that befell both Eastern and Southern capitals by virture of unheard of slump in scrips like Indian Iron, Burma Corporation, Indian Copper and others, caused a serious desolation in the realm of Indian finance, and utterly spoiled the morale of the markets in India. Malicious propagandists may attribute the sorry state of affairs to the ever increasing malady of over-trading, and accuse Bombay as "a city of gamblers," but they forget the fact that Indian markets, just as all other markets in the world, can never escape the inexorable laws of "Business cycles."

Looking in retrospect, the present world wide slump was primarily due to fears—particularly the bitter memories of 1929 being still fresh in the minds of many—though a small part of it was due to rational and justifiable economic grounds. The truly economic factors set the ball rolling, and all the other political and psychological factors imparted momentum to it, completing the vicious circle.

President Roosevelt finding that the gear of economic control is getting out of his hands has attempted to lift the markets by means of verbal statements, adopting policy of de-sterilisation of gold and a mild inflationary policy by allowing the instalment-paper to be rediscounted by the Reserve Banks, but the shaken public psychology either in America or abroad could not be restored to normal order till now. And so the slump goes on with an increasing stampede for converting all securities into cash.

In England where the expansion of rearmament programme has been viewed with great satisfaction hitherto, by virtue of its benefits to the industry and trade of the country, there came to prevail the view that the diversion of a huge part of national resources to non-productive uses will ultimately result in a considerable reduction in the standard of living not only of the present generation

Continued on page 11 Col. 6.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

VON PAPEN FOR ANKARA.

Herr von Papen has been appointed German Ambassador in Turkey. This move is full of grave significance. A clever politician and an opportunist *par excellence* von Papen is perhaps the best man that Herr Hitler possesses in cases where both diplomacy and intrigue are needed. His appointment reveals the importnce which Herr Hitler attaches to Turkey. Situated both in Asia and Europe Herr Hitler's attention to Turkey means that he does intend to revive the Berlin-Byzantium-Baghdad drive. Moreover, it also emphasises the immediate object of bringing the Balkans more decisively under the hegemony of International Fascism. Kemal Ataturk is a clever man and, in ordinary circumstances, he could be trusted to resist Nazi encroachments successfully. But the circumstances are not ordinary and he cannot expect any help from those whose duty it ought to be to challenge International Fascism, but who, in fact deliberately retreat before it. In this connection it is worth noting that optimism prevails in both countries concerned as to the outcome of Anglo-Italian conversations. An agreement is expected by Easter but it "will not be signed until after Herr Hitler's visit to Rome in the beginning of May." Obviously it means that the agreement is to be an agreement by Britain with the Rome-Berlin Axis. And the optimism means that Britain is prepared to yield both to Italy and Germany. In this background Herr von Papen's transfer to Ankara emphasises the urgency of a great menace.

REVOLTING BETRAYAL.

Are the British statesmen, in response to the call of "realism" going to surrender the old German colonies to Hitler and is it, as an inducement and compensation in anticipation that they propose to hand over Basutaland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland to the Union of South Africa? The question of the transfer of these territories, it is now announced by the Colonial Secretary, is already "in an advanced state." Indeed it has already been decided upon and assurances regarding consultation with the native population are nothing better than nauseating hypocrisy which accompanies betrayals by Great Britain. For betrayal it is and it is rendered more revolting by the suddenness in the change of policy which it marks. Thus are unfortunate peoples sacrificed on the altar of self-interest by imperial trustees of the backward and the uncivilised!

STATESMANLIKE DECISION

It is reported from Lahore that after three days' heated discussion, the Working Committee of the Majlis-i-Ahrar has decided to suspend the civil disobedience movement, which it was carrying on jointly with the Majlis-i-Ittihad-i-Millat in connection with the Shahidganj Gurdwara Mosque dispute. We welcome this decision and we heartily congratulate the Majlis-i-Ahrar on their wise statemanship. For it is obvious that civil disobedience would not have helped to achieve their objective. What is worse is that it would not merely have proved negatively useless, it would have also resulted in positive harm both from the Muslim and the National point of view. We, therefore, while congratulating the Ahrar Party, profoundly regret the determination of the Majlis-i-Ittihad-i-Millat to persist with the movement. By the way, it should be recorded that the latter is an organisation of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, a Muslim League representative in the Central Assembly and a vigorously prominent lieutenant of Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

SWAMI VISHWANANDA.

The Ramakrishna Mission, founded by that patriot-saint of modern India, Swami Vivekananda, to propagate the teachings of his illustrious Master, Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, the centenary of whose birth was celebrated a year ago in many countries by his admirers and followers, has established a world-wide reputation for service of suffering humanity without distinction of race or creed, and for the dissemination of the ideals of universal brotherhood and the harmony of the basic truths of all religions. The catholicity of the outlook as well as activities of the Mission was well illustrated by the spontaneous farewell receptions held in honour of Swami Vishwanand, head of the Bombay (Khar) branch of the Mission, last week on the eve of his departure to the United States of America to carry on the work of the Mission in that country. Not only Hindus, but a host of Parsi, Muslim, Jew and European friends of the Swami also joined in giving him a hearty send-off and wishing him every success in his mission. From very humble beginnings the Khar Ashram has developed into an influential centre of beneficent activities. A large portion of the credit for this success is undoubtedly due to Swami Vishwananda. We have no doubt that he will prove a true cultural ambassador of this country like his master, the great Vivekananda, before him. He carries with him the best wishes of all his friends and admirers in his mission abroad.

REGISTRATION OF VAIDS AND HAKIMS

The Bombay Government's Bill to regulate the qualifications and provide for the registration of practitioners of Indian systems of medicine," is designed to encourage these indigenous systems by, on the one hand, recognising qualified practitioneds, and on the other hand, eliminating the quacks. It provides for the appointment of a Board to lay down the detailed standards for qualified practitioners and generally to function more or less on the lines of the Board constituted under the Bombay Medical Act of 1912. The principle of the Bill has been accepted almost unanimously by the House and its details will be considered by a Select Committee. The Committee will have to see, among other things, that the interests of the Unani system, which represents a minority in the Presidency, and also of Homeopathy, are duly safeguarded and that the qualifications for registration are not, in the very beginning, so high as to shut out medical relief in rural areas. Dr. Gilder deserves congratulations on this very beneficent and urgent piece of legislation.

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WITHOUT COMMENT—

"I have noted with a little sorrow that not many of our leading statesmen associate themselves with the work of the church. I make one exception—Lord Halifax...."

—Archbishop of Canterbury.

* * *

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Finance Member, has introduced in the Bengal Assembly a bill entitled "Bengal Expiring Laws Bill."

We suppose there is some mistake. What the Honourable Minister meant was a Bengal Ministry Expiring Laws Bill. And it would be timely too.

* * *

Doctor Solanki, nominated M.L.C. representing Harijan interests, rather effectively supported the Haripura road expenditure as a service to villagers, their wives and children.

Now this is a gross betrayal of Harijans since it is a betrayal of his leader Dr. Ambedkar and the party in the lower House.

* * *

Dr. Solanki went on to say that "he had seen the villagers surcharged with enthusiasm at the idea of attending the Congress session which was being held in a village."

Really, really, this utter treachery to the leader.

* * *

"Sheikh Abdul Majid, Mr. Gazdar and others denounced the new Ministry as anti-Muslim."

—Karachi report.

As witness the anti-Muslim" programme of the new Cabinet as regards work, pay etc.

* * *

Indeed these pro-Muslim Muslims themselves say that "there is a wide disparity in its programme as compared with that of the Hidayatullah Ministry."

There is, as wide a disparity between the pro-Muslim Messrs. Majid, Gazdar and others and the anti-Muslim mass of the Sind Muslims.

* * *

"THESE DEMOCRATIC HYPOCRITES"

Hitler's Tirade

—Headlines.

We unreservedly and heartily agree with the Fuhrer.

* * *

The Legislative Council of the Secretary stated in the Commons, Secretary in the Commons, has adopted motions for the payment to the British Government of £58,000 "as a gift towards the cost of Imperial Defence."

How magnificently patriotic and all that sort of nice, commendable thing.

But, by the way, what is the constitution of the Legislative Council and the Government of the Straits Settlement?

* * *

Elaborate and feverish arrangements of all kinds are being made to protect Britain in every possible way against air raids.

But, in heaven's name, who, do Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Samuel Hoare feel so convinced, will bomb Britain?

* * *

Apropos of the problem of helping Austrian refugees, Mr. Chamberlain declared in the Commons: "I am not yet in a position to make a statement on the subject."

The same procedure of course is to be followed in the case of refugees as in that of Austria itself.

* * *

But Mr Chamberlain's general discreetness was, we must say, well advised.

"It is learned," says a London message: "that Italy has rejected the United State's proposal for the formation of an international committee to facilitate the emigration of political refugees from Austria and Germany."

* * *

"History" the Czech Premier says, "will recognise that Mr. Chamberlain has in the present hour deserved well for peace. His declaration has been a great deed for the consolidation of Europe."

Such delicate—er—er—compliments are entirely lost on the realistic Premier of Great Britain.

* * *

Herr von Papen has been appointed German Ambassador in Ankara.

A most complimentary recognition of Papen's great work in Germany and later in Austria.

But heaven help Kemal Ataturk and Turkey now.

* * *

She: 'Do you think kissing is dangerous?'

He: 'I don't know—where's your father?'

Sircar's Retort To Bajoria

TYRANNY OF MINORITY OVER MAJORITY

Progress Of Child Marriage Restraint Act Amendment In Central Assembly

NEW DELHI, March 30.

By 91 votes against 22, the Central Assembly passed the motion for the consideration of Mr. B. Das' Child Marraige Restraint Amendment Bill as reported on the Select Committee.

The closure against a debate on the motion was applied and carried by 75 votes against 22.—United Press.

VICEROY RESTORES SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Galleries were crowded to capacity by visitors to-day in view of an interesting debate on Mr. B. Das's Bill to amend the Child Marriage Act.

After questions Sir James Grigg, Finance Member, amid cheers, conveyed to the House that the Governor-General in the discharge of his responsibility had restored the Supplementary Demand in respect of Central Board of Revenue (appointment of an Income Tax Adviser) which was rejected by the House on Friday.

Mr B Das was cheered as he rose to move the Bill to amend the Sarda Act as reported by the Select Committee. He said that no elaborate speech was necessary as the Congress Party had decided to support the Bill and he hoped that the House would speedily pass it so as to enable it to be immediately placed on the statute book.

SIRCAR'S EXPLANATION

Sir. N. N. Sircar explained that all arrangements were made for the nomination of a woman member but circumstances prevented her from being present to-day.

Giving support to the Bill Sir. N. N. Sircar referred to Mr. Bajoria's opposition to it and to his claim to speak on behalf of the Marwadi community and quoted from a resolution passed by the Marwadi Trades Association heartily supporting the Bill.

Similarly, the Marwadi ladies also held a meeting and gave their support to the measure.

Referring to the changes made by the Select Committee, Sir. N. N. Sircar dealt particularly with the omission of the provision empowering a court to issue an injunction ex-parte against a contemplated child marriage. If the provision remained it would have been possible for any village barber" to file an affidavit against the parent or guardian and get an injunction issued just before a marriage. The person on whom the injunction had been served had no option but to stop the marriage although he had incurred all the preliminary expenses. The injunction might later turn out to be unjustified, but the mischief would have been caused. The harassment would be worse because there was no provision of payment of damages.

Dr. Bhagwandas, in supporting the motion, spoke on the sociological and eugenic principles of marriage but the president held that a discussion of these was not in order in the debate on a Bill which merely sought to amend the application of principles already agreed upon.

Mr. Bajoria also endeavoured to deal with certain general aspects of legislation affecting religion and was similarly held to be out of order. He proceeded to say that the Marwadi Trades Association whose resolution was quoted by the Law Member was a mushroom body.

Maulana Shaukat Ali made it clear that Muslims would have nothing whatever to do with the discussion on the Bill. He added that a Muslim member would shortly introduce a Bill to exempt Muslims from the application of the Bill.

Sir A. H. Ghaznavi was interrupted by a series of points of order.

He also complained that the Government were placing all their resources at the disposal of Mr. B. Das, the mover, including permission to discuss the Bill on an official day such as to-day.

Mr. F. E. James said the policy of aloofness adopted by Europeans in social legislation would be interpreted as complete indifference on their part to important problem facing the country.

But whenever help of the European community was asked for it would be given ungrudgingly and it was in that spirit he agreed to serve on the Select Committee.

Some Muslim members wanted to speak but closure was demanded. The President accepted closure, which was carried by 75 votes to 22.

Division was again challenged on Mr. B. Das's motion for consideration and it was carried by 91 votes to 22.

BAJORIA'S OPPOSITION

Discussion of the clauses was then taken up, but when the House rose only nine out of 28 amendments tabled had been disposed of.

Mr. Bajoria supported by Sir A. H. Ghaznavi fighting every inch of ground. When Mr. Bajoria persisted in saying "no" to every clause, Mr. Sri Prakasa interjected: "See through your eyes not through your nose" (Laughter).

Most of the amendments related to Clause 6 giving power to a court under certain conditions, to issue an injunction prohibiting marriage in contravention of the Act.

Mr. Bajoria first moved omission of the whole Clause and quoted the views of the U.P. Government against it.

(Several voices: Is it the old Government or the Congress Government?)

Mr. Bajoria said he saw no date on the memorandum containing the views. He proceeded to say that even the mention of injunction in connection with an auspicious occasion like marriage stank in his nostrils. Had they heard of any other country in which injunctions could be issued against marriage? He declared he was suffering from the tyranny of the majority, consisting of the Congress and the Government, and complained that the Congress had gagged its members, who were sitting like dumb cattle and would not answer his arguments. Nor were Government members trying to meet his contentions.

SIRCAR'S RETORT

Sir N. N. Sircar said it was really a case of the tyranny of minority (Laughter). Government were not going to follow Mr. Bajoria's example repeating the same arguments at every stage. As regards there being no other country where injunction against marriage could be issued, he asked had they heard of any other country where there were hundreds of widows below the age of one? An unparalleled situation demanded unparalleled remedies (cheers).

Mr. Bajoria's motion was rejected as also another motion to restrict the source of information on which a Magistrate could act in issuing an injunction.

Further debate was adjourned till to-morrow, which is a non-official day for bills.

NEXT WEEK'S BUSINESS

Before adjournment of the Assembly, Sir N. N. Sircar, Leader of the House, made a statement of business for next week. The Income-tax Amendment Bill will be introduced on Monday next and motion for its reference to Select Committee will be made on Thursday April 7. Only official business to be placed before the House from Monday next are the two bills, which were introduced to-day.

If the consideration of Mr. B. Das's bill is not completed tomorrow it will be put down on the Agenda paper at the end of the official items on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.—A.P.

Biggest Building Programme

Air Force Stations To Be Put Up All Over England And Scotland

LONDON, March 29.

A further section of the biggest building programme any Government Department had been called to carry out was now being launched by the Works Directorate of the Air Ministry

It is the next step to a further progressive expansion of the Royal Air Force which had been lately approved by Government.

The programme provides for the construction of additional air force stations and the maintenance of units distributed throughout England and Scotland, the total cost in the coming financial year being nearly £11,000,000.

The provision for new stations also entails planning and making of roads and the installation of electrical and water supply systems on a large scale. The magnitude of the works programme now in hand is shown by the growth of the Works Directorate vote. In the last five years it had risen from £1,762,000 to £16,322,000, figure which is not far short of the total expenditure of the Royal Air Force.—Reuter.

UPHOLD BRITISH IDEALS

Lord Halifax Expounds Essentials Of Successful Foreign Policy

LONDON, March 29.

The principles on which he would see the British policy based were defined by Lord Harifax replying to a debate on Foreign Policy in the House of Lords as follows:

"We must preserve our own democratic institutions, individual rights and liberties seek to uphold our beliefs abroad, prevent the division of Europe into rival camps and use our good offices to promote conciliation."

He added "We will be judged abroad not by our policy or Government but by outselves. If as a nation we can convince others of our moral and material strength our policy can succeed. If not no policy however skilfully devised will bring salvation."

Earlier Lord Halifax declared that Government would continue to use all influence to see the policy of non-intervention in Spain adhered to during and—what was not the less important—after the civil war.

THREE POWERS CONFERENCE

Report To Be Issued On Developments

LONDON via Rugby, March 29.

It was stated to-day following a meeting of naval experts representing the United Kingdom, France and the United States, parties of 1936 London Naval Treaty, which was held at the Foreign Office under the chairmanship of Sir Alexandar Cadogan that an announcement would be made later this week regarding the discussions which had been proceeding between the three powers.

It is understood that these discussions related to the question of invoking the Escalator Clause in the London Naval Treaty. This question arose as a result of the failure of the Japanese Government to provide in their relpy to a joint enquiry of the three powers drawing attention to Tokyo to the reports that Japan might construct battleship beyond 35,000 ton limit which binds the parties to the 1936 Treaty.—Reuter.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION REFUSED

Application Of Trades Disputes Act To B. N. R. Union

NEW DELHI, March 29.

The short notice of the question of Prof. N. G. Ranga regarding the application to the Government made by the B. N. Railway Union for the appointment of a Conciliation Board under the Trade Disputes Act to settle the dispute over short hours which was one of the points of the general strike in 1937 on the B. N. Railway, has not been accepted by the Government Member concerned.—United Press.

Sir Henry Craik, Governor-designate of the Punjab.

Dissatisfaction At Hodza's Pronouncement

Reaction In Nazi Govt.; German Journal's Criticism

BERLIN, March 29.

Government circles are plainly dissatisfied with the tenor of the contents of Dr Hodza's pronouncement yesterday. Dr. Hodza is blamed for not making it clear whether he merely intends to ratify the existing conditions or make an entirely new attempt to solve the minority problem.

The "Diplomatische Korrespondenz" writes that Dr. Hodza's exposition as well as its "practical consequences are most unsatisfactory. As a responsible statesman he should have recognised the signs of the times and tried to find a new way out of the difficulty.—Reuter.

448 MILLION FOR ARMY

U. S. House Of Representative Passes Appropriation Bill

WASHINGTON, March 29.

The House of Representatives passed the Appropriation Bill voting 448 million dollars for the army in 1939 representing an increase of 33 million dollars over the present year.—Reuter.

STEAMER BLOCKS SUEZ

Norwegian Vessel Runs Aground

CAIRO, March 29.

The Norwegian steamer "Tennessee' ran aground in the Suez Canal about 20 miles beyond Port Said and blocked the Canal.

The steamer was refloated and the Canal cleared.—Reuter.

CONGRESS & BENGAL LANDHOLDERS

CALCUTTA, March 30.

'The Congress was not in power in the legislature in Bengal. Moreover the Congress had not shown a friendly gesture to landholders and nothing would be achieved as a result of the alliance with the Congress" said the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan disapproving the suggestion of joining hands with the Congress raised at the annual general meeting of the British Indian Association, the premier body of Bengal Landholders. The Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan who presided added "your duty lies with you and not in associating with any political party, who has done nothing to inspire our allegiance."

The Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan was re-elected President for the ensuing year.—A.P.

MUSSOLINI ON COMING WAR

(Continued from Page 1)

lusions and utopias. That was why Italy left the shop which sells them at Geneva. That which had always mattered and still mattered. In relations between peoples was heir power in war. "We have put the strength of spirit in first rank four war power. It was never so widely diffused so hardened and determined in Italy as it is to-day.

Napolean once said 'these Italians will one day be the first soldiers of the world.' We want that Napoleonic prophecy to be transmuted into a Fascist and roman reality of our time."

As Signor Mussolini concluded, the Senate rose to its feet, cheering and singing the Fascist hymn 'Giovinezza.'—Reuter.

FRONTIER OUTRAGE

Police Sentry Dies In Hospital

BANNU, March, 30.

At about nine last night, a police sentry on guard at the new Karcheri gate was attacked by three persons, believed to be Waziris

The assailants fired at the Sentry with a revolver wounding him in the thigh and hips.

The sentry grappled with the assailants, who tried to snatch away his rifle and eventually escaped.

The sentry, whose name is Mehr Dil, was removed to civil hospital, where he died this morning.—A. P.

Fr. BATTERIES FIRE ON FRANCO'S 'PLANES

PARIS, March 30.

French anti-aircraft batteries opened fire on General Franco's warplanes, returning along the French Frontier after bombing the Spanish town of Port Bou just over the French border.

It is learned that two people were killed and much damage was caused in Port Bou by the raiding planes, which flew along the railway linking Port Bou with Perpignan and when they reached collioure, the French battery opened fire.—Reuter.

BRITAIN NOT SATISFIED WITH FRANCO'S REPLY

Bombing Of Civilian Population In Barcelona

LONDON, March 29.

Referring in the House of Commons to the reply of General Franco's administration to the British protests on Barcelona bombing which had repudiated the claim to that the civil population had been the object of deliberate attack either in Barcelona or elsewhere and that Barcelona constituted a military objective of great importance with 200 factories and industrial undertakings for the production of war material, the Prime Minister said His Majesty's Government could not regard the reply as adequate justification in view of the exceptional loss of life and injury to the civilian population in Barcelona. The Government, however, were glad to note that no further bombardment of Barcelona had taken place since their communication.—Reuter.

CHILDREN'S WARDS BOMBED

BARCELONA, March 30.

Insurgent bombers from Majorca dropped a hundred bombs on Castellon, according to a Communique, some raking the children's and insane wards. Others destroyed seventy houses. There were numerous casualties.

The battle continues with enormous intensity, and the Government claims that they are repulsing attacks on most sectors.—Reuter

Rebels Wipe Out Entire Brigade

SALAMANCA, March 29.

A Communique claims that the rebels broke resistance at Caspe and wiped out an entire brigade.—Reuter.

CHECK TO NATIONALISTS

BARCELONA, March 30.

The Republicans are holding their positions near Fraga, thus checking the Nationalist thrust towards Lerida, states a communique. It is added that the battle is continuing everywhere with enormous intensity and admits that the Nationalists have crossed the river Cinca at two points near Fraga and Barbastro, and have captured Barbastro.—Reuter.

CONGRESS CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

BARDOLI, March 30.

The General Office of the Reception Committee, Haripura Congress, has been shifted to "Swaraj Ashram," Bardoli. Communications to the Reception Committee should therefore be sent to that address.

As the Secretary in charge of the Construction Department is still at Vithalnagar, correspondence to the Departmnt may be made to Vithalnagar.—United Press.

CALCUTTA.—Forty carters were arrested at Chetla (South Suburb) to-day on a charge assaulting a head constable attached to the Alipore police station, who was picked up unconscious from a field close by.

Task For Working Committee Meeting

Solution Of Communal Problem & Gandhiji's New Proposal

BERBOI, March 30.

The most important question on the agenda of the Congress Working Committee, which will meet in Calcutta early next week is understood to be the solution of the communal problem, which has been made all the more acute by the recent outbreak of trouble in the Punjab.

THIS AND OTHER SUBJECTS, WHICH ARE LIKELY TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING FROM THE SUBJECT MATTER OF PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION OF AN INFORMAL NATURE AMONG CONGRESS LEADERS, WHO ARE HERE AT THE PRESENT MOMENT.

With the exception of five members, namely Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose all other members of the Congress Working Committee are at Berboi, in connection with meeting of various Congress Associations and Committees. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad arrived here this morning from Calcutta.

It is understood that Gandhiji has under contemplation a new proposal with regard to the solution of the communal problem. He fully believes that non violence is sufficiently efficacious to deal with communal riots.

Although Gandhiji's proposal might not materialise immediately Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's contribution to the talks is keenly awaited as representing the Muslim point of view.

Another subject which is likely to come up for discussion in Calcutta is the activities of certain Socialist and Kisan leaders, which are considered as embarrassing the Congress.

A member of the Working Committee told the "Associated Press" that in view of the need of discipline amongst Congressmen the Socialists could go up to certain limit, but not beyond that.

It is presumed that the matter is at present the subject of talks between "Orthodox" Congress leaders and Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, who arrived here yesterday.

Among other subjects that are expected to come up before the Working Committee are the necessity and advisability of declaring a boycott of Afghan Dry fruits and the release of a non-political prisoner in the Central Provinces.—A.P.

CONGRESS PREMIERS ASKED TO ATTEND

CALCUTTA, March 30.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress will meet here on the morning of April 1st at "Woodburn Park." the residence of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Opposition and of the Congress Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, and also a member of the Working Committee.

Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya J. B. Kripalani, the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, are expected to arrive here on the same morning.

As important decisions will be taken at this meeting, which are likely to affect the policy and programme of the Congress Ministers, the seven Congress Premiers have been asked to attend it.—United Press.

VITHALBHAI PATEL FUND

BERBOI, March 30

The Associated Press is authorised by Mr. Kishorlal Mushruwalla, President of the 'Gandhi Seva Sangh, to announce that the Vithalbai Patel fund of about Rs. 58,000, which was at the disposal of Gandhiji has been handed over by him to the Gandhi Seva Sangh general funds

The next session of the Gandhi Seva Sangh will meet in Bihar next year either in March or April.

Acharya Kripalani and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left for Bhubaneswar from where they will catch the Puri Express for Calcutta to attend the Working Committee meeting.—A. P.

What Bajaj Said At Ranchi

BERBOI (Delang) March 30.

His attention being drawn to editorials in some Calcutta papers regarding his views on provincialism, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj said:—

"I am greatly surprised to see these editorials. I have not seen the reports of my Ranchi speech and the interview that might have appeared in the Press. But those editorials clearly show that they are based on wholly incorrect reports of my speeches. I have telegraphically requested the papers to send me the said reports, on receipt of which alone I shall be able to clarify the issue."—United Press.

BIHAR LANDHOLDERS TO SEE GANDHIJI

PATNA, March 30.

The Executive Committee of the Bihar Landholders' Association has, it is understood, deputed the Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga, Mr. Radandhari Singh, Rai Bahadur Shyamnandan Sahay and Mr. Jaiprakash Narain Singh to wait in deputation on Gandhiji at Calcutta to make a representation in connection with the recent Bihar Tenancy Congress agreement, certain clauses of which landlords feel the Congress Government are not implementing.—A. P.

JAPANESE TROOPS IN DANGER

Reinforcements Being Rushed: Heavy Casualties

PEIPING, March 29.

Japanese reinforcements are rushing from North China to the Shantung Front where the position of the Japanese troops is undoubtedly serious. This is indicated by the reticence of the Japanese Military authorities here, who decline to give any details of the fighting.

It is believed that the Chinese have made substantial advances in the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Zone and are inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese.—Reuter.

EXCHANGE POSITION IN CHINA GETTING STABLE

But Prices Continue To Fall

SHANGHAI, March 29.

Foreign exchange position is easier owing to the greater availability of the exchange and the growing belief that the Chinese Government is seriously considering the foreign bankers' recommendations for the establishment of a forwarding office in the Central Bank at Shanghai and the more frequent allotments of exchange.

There are further rises of prices to-day including 25 per cent. in motor cars and 20 to 30 per cent. in foodstuffs.—Reuter.

Japanese-Controlled Govt. Chief Fired Upon

TOKYO, March 29.

A message from Peking reveals that Wang Kemin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Japanese-controlled Government there, was fired on by five unidentified Chinese, while motoring home. He was not hit, but the Japanese accompanying him was slightly injured. The assailants escaped.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TROOPS FACED WITH ANNIHILATION

HANKOW, March 30.

Between four to five thousand Japanese troops encircled in the central sector of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway front to the North of the Grand Canal are faced with annihilation any moment, according to a telephone message from the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese troops in that area. Japanese columns on all parts of the front are stated to have temporarily relinquished their counter-offensive and to be converging on the central sector in a desperate attempt to rescue their comrades.—Reuter.

Our Singapore Letter

Tokio's Charge Against Britain

SINGAPORE BILL AFTER WASHINGTON TREATY

Reverses Of Japanese Troops: Guerilla Warfare Of Chinese Tells

(From A Special Correspondent.)

SINGAPORE, March 25,
(By Air Mail).

Recent news from Europe have no doubt been very alarming, but the possibility of a war in the Pacific should not be considered very remote. The Powers concerned know it, and the peaceful Pacific is being armed to the teeth. Japan's secret plans for naval building are considered as "an aggressive action" by Great Britain and U. S. A., who are going to outwit Japan by building more heavily-gunned and bigger battleships than in existence before.

PHILIPPINE'S PLIGHT.

U. S. A. is to withdraw Philippines defence to Hawaii. If the war breaks out in the Pacific, Philippines would require such a naval concentration as to leave the mainland invulnerable. Hawaiian defence plans are being very carefully guarded but the Japanese already know enough about Pearl Harbour, the great fortress and naval base at Hawaii. Its massive fortifications, which are open to easy aerial attack, were erected largely by Japanese labour and who knows how many Japanese naval and military officers worked there as coolies.

SINGAPORE'S POSITION.

Australia has also announced its three years expansion programme. The defence forces are to be strengthened and munition factories are to be constructed for war purposes.

CHARGE AGAINST BRITAIN.

It is said against Japan that she has flouted the arrangement entered into to keep in touch with other naval powers regarding her warship construction programme. But Japan says that Great Britain had misled both U. S. A. and Japan at the Washington Conference of 1922. During the whole period of Washington parleys the British delegates did not even mention the plans to fortify, Singapore. Shortly after the British delegates had returned from Washington, after fixing the prohibited zone for new constructions and fortifications east of the long. 110 degrees, quite innocently the Singapore Bill was introduced in Parliament providing an expenditure of £10,500,000. Singapore was just 355 miles west of the prohibited zone!

The strategical importance of Singapore is made up of two elements. Here the Pacific meets the Indian Ocean and it is from here that Great Britain can effectively check a naval attack from an eastern enemy on her Indian Empire. It is again the only point from which the outlying Dominions of Australia and New Zealand can be protected. But this great part can only be played successfully by Singapore if Britain's men-of-war can reach here without check or hindrance in times of emergency. For that British supremacy in the Mediterranean and complete safety of the route around the Cape was essential. If Germany were to get her colonies back in Africa, "she would want to defend them and the best defence was always attack" to quote from a recent speech of Vice-Admiral C. V. Usborne, a former Director of Naval Intelligence. He further added: "Germany would fortify her Colonial possessions and would build bases, from which her ships would hurry and challenge British sea-power and interfere with the communications of the Empire."

EXAMPLE TO INDIAN CITIES.

Singapore has also become one of the trade centres of the world. It is also on the tourist map of every "round the world" itinerary. For a person, who comes to this beautiful, big city from India, it is amazing not to find any beggars to pester him. There are no beggars, no lodgers in the public places, no night-sleepers on public roads and in public places, and no vagrants in Singapore. City-Fathers from big Indian cities should come here to learn how to solve these problems. By the way, I am reminded of two very recent cases in this connection. In the one a Chinese, who had walked 500 miles to Singapore in search of a job, was produced before a magistrate on the charge of vagrancy. He was detained till one of the local daily newspapers gave him a job. In the other case a night lodger in the open was produced before another magistrate. The defence he gave was: that as there were too many women in the house he came to sleep out in the open.

REVERSE TO JAPANES FORCES.

The latest news of the complete annihilation of 10,000 Japanese troops near Hsuchow would cause some alleviation in the minds of these sympathisers of China, who are under the impression that China is all beaten and gone. They have no idea how much havoc Chinese guerilla forces are working behind the Japanese army lines; the news of which will never reach them. In China they no longer maintain big fixed stations near the war fronts. Guerilla warfare is now approved and adopted. Huge numbers of Chinese troops are mobilised in flying columns in order to gain as much mobility as possible. The Chinese Red Cross has also been forced to adopt a similar mobility in order to keep up with the troops.

What with huge war expenses, national debts mounting up; foreign credit going down; impatience growing amongst her people; and the burden of moral guilt at her back, poor Japan is sorry for having started this "little incident."

INDIA'S FREEDOM IS WORLD FREEDOM

Subhas Bose In Bombay Gramophone Record

CALCUTTA, March 30.

For the first-time, the voice of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, has been caught in gramophone records.

During his last sojourn in Bombay, the National Gramophone Records Manufacturing Company of the same place had one of his speeches recorded, both in English and in Hindustani.

In this speech, Mr. Bose points out that India's freedom means freedom of the world. He also sends out an appeal to Indians to join the Indian National Congress.

On the records a portrait of the Congress President, with the Tricolour Flag overhead, has been printed.

The records have been named "Young India".—United Press.

French Professor Dead

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail)

On Monday last Mr. Chunibhai Patel Professor of French, in Baroda College, died of heart-failure at the State press where he had gone to take delivery of examination papers for the University examination.

KASUR TO GO "DRY" FROM TO-DAY

LAHORE, March 30.

By its own free will and by an overwhelming majority Kasur, situated 35 miles from Lahore will go dry as from to-morrow.

The question was referred to the voters under the provisions of the Punjab Local Option Act by which any Municipal Committee could enforce prohibition by passing a resolution to that effect provided that two third of the municipal voters support the resolution at a referendum.

Of 12784 voters 8,818 participated in voting, 8,816 voted for prohibition and only two voted against. Thus the town automatically goes "dry" from to-morrow midnight, when the excise year starts.—A.P.

Cut Motion Withdrawn In Sind Assembly

KARACHI, March 30.

The cut motion proposed by the Hidyatullah Party to censure the new Government, after a heated discussion, was withdrawn by Mr. Gazdar on an assurance that the original programme of the United Party would be implemented with the present one.

The rejected grant on General Administration was passed.

The House meets to-morrow for one hour, when it will be prorogued.— United Press.

PROHIBITION IN U. P.

Cautious Policy And Restriction In Etah And Mainpuri

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, March 30.

Government's prohibition scheme in Etah Mianpuri Districts comes into force from April 1.

A notification explaining the scheme makes it clear that the Government are not contemplating any rigid or total prohibition but have embarked on a cautious policy. The Government have made s everal exemption, e. g., priests or ministers of Christian religion, who require wine for sacramental purposes, troops, bonafide travellers, Government hospitals, Municipal and District Board dispensaries, addicts, who require drugs for the sake of health, intoxicants for medical and industrial purposes.

Collectors are empowered to grant permits to any person to keep liquor for personal consumption. This scheme contemplates even licensing of shops for sale of drugs to persons, who fall under exemptions.

The scheme, however, contemplates that the Collector should be the controlling authority for the grant of such permits.

The Government has made it compulsory now for all European Clubs, Regimental Clubs, Messes, Railway Institutes and even individuals all over the Province, who were hitherto importing foreign liquor without any restraint to obtain licences for such imports. A graded scale of fee has been imposed. It has caused great agitation among these clubs.

PROHIBITION IN BIHAR

PATNA, March 29.

In furtherance of their policy of Excise prohibition the Bihar Government have decided upon the following measures:—

(1) All the country liquor, toddy, Ganja and Bhang shops in Saran District; and

(2) Country liquor shops at Kasba, Kursela, Sameli, Pothia and Birauliihat in Purnea District to be closed down, and not to be settled from April 1 next.

Specific steps towards temperance will be: (a) reducing sale hours in Dhanbad Sub-Division, colliery area where drink is more rampant among workers, from 12 hours to 8 hours, and (b) not to settle 451 liquor shops located in objectionable sites in 1938-39. But alternative sites will be selected wherever possible and shops will be settled at those sites. It is decided that no new country liquor shops should be opened except shops on alternative sites referred to above.

Prohibition measures enumerated above will not wait the passage of the Government's Prohibition Bill, which is now on the Legislative anvil, and is intended to give legislative sanction to the Government's scheme and policy of prohibition in a comprehensive manner.—United Press.

Subhas Bose Wishes Godspeed To Minister Chowdhury's Endeavour

CALCUTTA, March 30.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, has sent the following message to Mr. Jagal Chowdhury, the Excise Minister of Bihar, on the eve of the inauguration of Prohibition in the District of Saran from April 1st:—

"I wish you God-speed in your noble endeavour to enforce prohibition in the Saran District. I hope the people of Saran will enthusiastically accept it and thereby set an example to the rest of Bihar.

"We shall follow your efforts with the greatest interest and sympathy.—United Press.

"VANDE MATRAM" & MUSLIM STUDENTS

AHMEDABAD, March 30.

The question of singing "Vande Matram" in the local Board schools was discussed by the School Board of the Ahmedabad District Local Board to-day.

The Board resolved sometime back requiring the singing of "Vande Matram" in all Local Board Schools before beginning the day's work. A number of Muslim institutions protested against this and a Muslim member moved a resolution to-day permitting Muslim students to leave the class room when "Vande Matram' song was sung and requiring that the Urdu song "Le Salam Madare Vatan" be sung in Urdu schools.

Ultimately an amendment moved for filing the papers was carried unanimously. It was pointed out that this question had arisen nowhere except in the Madras Assembly and it was better to wait till the special Congress Committee appointed for the purpose had composed a song acceptable to all communities.—A.P.

THE SCHOOL MASTER'S PROFESSION

(Continued from page 6)

this man and he gave the same reply.

Schoolmaster's Chief Qualification

The chief qualifications that a Schoolmaster should possess are personality and love for children. If he lacks either of these he cannot be successful in his work. There have been masters, possessing high academic qualifications but quite incapable of imparting knowledge and culture because they did not possess the personality to do it. They have no confidence in themselves, become quite nervous in the classroom, cannot keep discipline amongst their pupils; consequently the boys have no respect for them but make fun of them. I have seen with my own eyes boys making faces at a master and the latter quite helpless. Some people have no love for children and do not like them. One often hears a master say "Oh I can't stand my pupils. I detest them." But why on earth ruin their lives and yours by being a Schoolmaster if you cannot stand them but detest them. He should be like a loving father to the pupils. Just as a father loves his children and does everything for them so should a Schoolmaster love his pupils.

Every person who aspires to be a teacher of children should go through an intensive course of child and Educational Psychology, and at the end of the course should be tested in his understanding of the nature of children, and whether children love him and like to be with him. He should live with children for a period and be watched carefully to see how he gets on with them. After having successfully gone through such a course he will make a good schoolmaster even if he did not get a first at the University. Please do not misunderstand me. I do not mean to say that high academic qualifications are not necessary. They are very necessary but success in the above course is much more necessary. A master who really knows and loves the children can do wonders with them.

Interest In Pupil

It is imperative that a master should take interest not only in teaching of subjects but in everything that his pupil does whether it is small or great. In a home little children always call their parents to see what they have done, although to the parents it may seem a very silly and trifling thing. Similar is the case with School children; they like their masters to take interest in everything they do. It requires a great deal of patience on the part of the master to do it but it must be done because it is the only way to give encouragement to children. When the child sees that his master is taking an interest in a thing he will do it whole-heartedly and will see that it is done well. On the other hand if he finds that nobody takes any interest he will not put in his best, will be discouraged and finally give it up, which will be absolutely fatal for him. Take the very common instance of home-work. I am sorry to say that majority of the masters do not bother to see whether a boy has done it or not and very few go through it in detail. The boy soon comes to know whether his work will be examined or not, and when he finds that the master does not really care about it he will either not do it or do it very carelessly.

Necessity Of Personal Example

Again the master must set the highest personal example to the boys. If he wants his pupils to be punctual he must always be punctual himself, if he wants them to be neat and clean he must be so himself, if he wants them to work hard he must do so himself, and so on. You cannot expect your pupils to acquire those good habits which you do not possess yourself. One master used to polish his shoes only once in several days, but on the day he did have polished shoes he ticked off those boys who did not have polished shoes. That is quite wrong, because it was really his fault that they did not have their shoes polished and he had no right to tick them off for that. By coming with unpolished shoes most of the days he set a bad example and the boys too got into the same habit. It is a very small and crude illustration but all the same it helps to clear the point.

Education is the best investment. Parents cannot spend their money in a better way than on the education of their children. India's great need at the present moment is education and I appeal to the public of India to give the Schoolmaster the highest status, and to men and women of high families to take up this noble profession for the sake of serving their motherland, so that the culture that is their heritage may spread to the masses. Then shall we become a truly great nation and set an example to the rest of the world.

NO NOMINATIONS IN MUNICIPALITIES

(Continued from Page 1.)

saying that he opposed nominations while Mr. Mosaji Patel felt that the measure was long overdue, though it needed certain amendments.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala said that the condition of the indigenous medical practitioners was an indication of how India's science and culture were trampled down by British Imperialism. The measure was an attempt to redeem India's reputation in science and culture.

ENCOURAGE HOMOEOPATHY

He requested the Minister to encourage Homoeopathy also. He wished to point out that Homoeopathy was one thing and Homoeopaths were another thing (laughter). He recognised there was a large number of quacks, but there were also political quacks (laughter). Quacks were everywhere, but that did not mean that Homoeopathy should not be encouraged.

Mr. Phataskar supporting the first reading of the Bill, said that more than anything, they should look to the needs and comforts of the public and Government had acted generously in bringing forward this measure.

Mr. P. W. Wagh supporting the first reading of the Bill, wished to oppose the principles underlying the clauses 29 and 33. He said that the measure for punishing all holders of several kinds of degrees would act rather harshly. Unless there was an abundance of qualified medical practitioners. Government ought not to bring in this measure.

Mr. R. N. Mandlik replied to the debate.

Mr. G. K. Phadke moved that the consideration of the Bill be adjourned till the next day. Mr. Phadke stated that he had to consider the whole position afresh and decide whether he should press or withdraw his amendments. He wanted to have some time to consider this question and to place his suggestions before the Minister so that, he might withdraw or press his amendments after due consideration. The adjournment motion was accepted by the Minister

ABOLISH NOMINATIONS

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government then moved that the Bill seeking to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 and the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act 1925, be read for the first time.

The Minister explaining the objects of the Bill stated that it was proposed that nominations in the case of all Municipal Boards should be abolished and that elective representation should be given by means of reservation of seats in Joint Electorates to Harijans and backward tribes and where necessary to women and to minority communities for whom separate constituencies have been formed in the Legislature by the Government of India Act, 1935. The intention was that the reservation of seats for Harijans, backward tribes, and where necessary, for other minority communities should be on a population basis, as far as possible. It was also proposed to give an option to Muslims in any Muslim constituency in a Municipality to declare that the Muslim constituency be abolished and representation be given in general constituencies.

Continuing the Minister stated that since the Bill to amend the Local Boards Act became law, it had been proved that there was no justification for the doubts expressed by the minorities during discussion of the Bill, that they would not be properly represented.

As regards the Muslims, the measure provided option to the Muslim electorate to decide for themselves the kind of electorate they wanted. This, however, did not take away the present method of separate electorates. If the Muslim electorate wanted that they should have Joint Electorate, they would have it, by means of a referendum or plebiscite, which was the most democratic method of coming to a decision. He considered that this was the first time in the constitutional history of India that a community was asked to decide for itself what kind of electorate it would like.

JOINT ELECTORATES AND HARIJANS

Speaking about the abolition of separate electorates for Harijans, the Minister stated that the retention of the same would be counter to the spirit underlying the Poona Pact. As a matter of fact, a Deputation of Harijans waited on the Government and urged that Government should provide for joint electorates for Harijans with reservation of seats. He paid a tribute to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Mr. Gaikwad, who had expressed themselves in favour of the provision during the discussion on the Local Boards Bill. He earnestly hoped that the members of the Independent Labour Party would be loyal to their leader and the Poona Pact. The object of the Poona Pact was that the Hindu community should not be cut up into several sections.

Speaking about Joint Electorates, the Minister observed that this system would bring the Harijans and backward classes into closer contact with the higher caste people.

Khan Saheb Faiz Mahomedkhan moved two amendments, which in effect sought to delete the clauses providing for option to the Muslim electorate to decide for themselves what type of electorate they would like to have.

The mover said that the attitude of the Muslim League members was made clear during the discussion on the Bill to amend the Local Board Act. And the Minister had come forwards with the same provisions in the Bill to amend the Municipalities Act. They did not want the option in the particular manner in which it was presented by the Minister. As long as there was no compromise this controversy did go on and would go on, said the member.

The Minister had said, the member continued that joint electorates would go a long way to remove untouchability. He doubted if that could be so. The present society was so constituted that the sheer form of joint electorates would not remove untouchability.

Mr. D. W. Raut said that representation on a population basis might not do full justice to certain backward communities.

"CONCESSION TO COMMUNALISM."

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said that he wanted to express his disapproval of the communal provisions in the Bill although this was somewhat better than the naked principle of communalism. Although Government had realised the evil effects of communalism, they could not stand up against it. Government had unnecessarily capitulated to communalism and this Bill, he thought, was a concession to communalism. As the whole point was debated upon, on the other Bill, he did not wish to carry on discussion at length, but he would not allow the Bill which had recognised the divisions of castes and communities, particularly in the matter of municipalities, where no such considerations ought not to enter, to go unchallenged.

APPEAL TO MUSLIM M.L.As

He appealed to the Muslim League members not to hug to this communal electorate, this illusion which made them believe that their interests in a municipality or a local board were different from those of the rest of the citizens. He wanted to tell Government that they were doing no good to the municipalities and local boards by continuing separate electorates under one garb or another. He particularly appealed to his Muslim League friends to recall the proceedings of the House since January 10 last, when the session commenced. Till now did they find a single occasion, except, perhaps, an insignificant one, when their point of view and that of the non-Muslim section of the House had differed.

PUBLIC V. LEGISLATURE.

It was a pity that while outside this House, they all wanted to remove castes and similar differences, here they had to sit on benches belonging to particular caste or a particular community. In this respect the legislature was far behind the public outside. Outside this House, they were all like equals without any differences. Outside this legislature, the public, the Press, the political organisations were all driving closer and closer together to those heights, where all would meet as equals. Here in this House hide-bound and artificially fixed divisions existed. He wanted them to realise that at present the distinctions could be only economic and social. He mentioned the instance of the Bill regarding the practitioners of Indian systems of medicine, there the Government rightly undertook to give consideration to suggestions if they were for the benefit of the community. What had really transpired during the last few days in the House, regarding the discussions on demands for grants, referred to the community as a whole and not to particular sections of it. He appealed to the Muslims to recognise this aspect.

His submission to the Congress benches was that they should stand up to their profession. The Communal Award was not of their own making. But why should they seek to extend it, whenever an opportunity came their way? He could understand if they openly declared that they could not fight the Communal Award, but they would not do so. Why should they go on pandering to communalism in this fashion?

He wanted to record his protest against the Government's capitulating to communalists.

As regards abolishing nominations, he congratulated Government on the stand they had taken, and expressed his approval of the principles of the Bill in all respects except the provision for communal electorates.

He hoped that the Harijans would not repeat their threat of a walk-out because the word "Harijans" was used.

A member from the Opposition benches said "Follow us, when we go out."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: I can never follow you. I am here the sole champion against the cause of communalism. (Laughter).

He was anxious to follow them if they all shook off this superstition that communal electorates would do them any good. They were mistaken if they thought that the walk-outs staged by the members had any good effect.

"SCHEDULED CASTES."

He could not understand how they could take to the word "Scheduled Castes" given by the foreign masters. What was the advantage they derived by accepting a foreign nomenclature. He had found talent among the members of the Independent Labour Party, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta continued, which must have come as a pleasant surprise to the whole of the House. Then why should they suffer from this inferiority complex, and call themselves "Depressed Classes" when they had talent equal to that of any one in the House? He agreed that the word Harijan was not the most satisfactory word, but it was certainly the least unsatisfactory word. These divisions were unreal. Government and Mahatma Gandhi had taken recourse to the least objectionable course. If the Harijans belonged to Depressed classes, or were considered separate by the rest of the community, how could they find fault with Government? If the Harijans ran away from their duty on that ground, they should realise that they were delaying the day of liberation.

Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav spoke in support of the Bill.

Mr. A. H. Mirza said that they should not take away a right of the Mussalmans which the Communal Award had given them.

As the member proceeded with his speech, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asked on a point of information whether the member was returned on a communal electorate (Mr. Mirza was elected by the Seamen's Union, Trade Union).

Mr. Mirza replied that he was returned by an electorate based on economic distinctions.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the member was returned from a joint electorate constituency.

Proceeding Mr. Mirza said, that there should be reservation of seats but they should also see that the genuine and real representatives of the minorities were returned by the electorate. He thought that the Muslims were so backward that they were not in a position to exercise the right of option in a proper manner.

The member had not concluded his speech when the House rose for the day.

DISPLAY OF PHYSICAL FEATS

At Bombay Gymnastic Institute

(From A Correspondent).

A fine display of physical feats was given by Prof. D. M. Kalyanpurkar of the Bombay Gymnastic Institute and his amateur troupe at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel on Sunday last under the presidenship of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta. The programme included feats of both Western and Eastern methods of physical culture.

WONDERFUL FEATS

One of the wonderful feats of strength of the programme was Mr. Kalyanpurker, lying on his back on a bed of spikes, coolly underwent the long ordeal of a stout iron bar (1 1|2 inch) being cut clean into two over his chest —a process which involved the delivery of no fewer than 200 powerful hammer strokes.

Sir Chunilal V Mehta complimented Mr. Kalyanpurker, the proprietor of the Institute on his valuable contribution to the cause of physical culture.

Prizes were then distributed.

Jawahar Back From Almora Hills

LUCKNOW, March 30.

After a fortnight's rest in Almora Hills, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left for Allahabad last night from where he proceeds to Calcutta to attend the Working Committee meeting.—A.P.

World of Wireless

IN MEMORY OF HENRY IRVING

One hundred years ago, Henry Irving, actor, was born. In England, the anniversary was the occasion of nation-wide tributes to the memory of one of the greatest figures the stage has ever known, and the event will be further commemorated in the near future by a special programme from Daventry.

It was in the early years of the last century that young Henry Brodrib—as Irving's real name was—started on the career that was to end in knighthood and a place in public regard amounting to adoration. He began in that hardest of all schools for the actor, the old provincial stock company, where he played in everything from tragedy to pantomime, and it was many years before his genius and his passionate enthusiasm for the theatre were fully recognised. Even to generations too young to remember the great days of Irving and Ellen Terry at the Lyceum Theatre in London, there is a glamour about the actor's name, and his 'Hamlet', and 'Mathias' in "The Bells", have passed into theatrical history. The broadcast, which has been devised by Ernest Short and will be produced by John Richmond, will include the story of these two performances, but no attempt will be made to impersonate Irving in the characters.

Transmission 2, April 5, 11.15 a.m G. M. T.
Transmission 3, April 6, 2 p.m. G. M. T

Social Services In America

Mr. Harry Hopkins, Federal Administrator of Emergency Relief in the U.S.A., will shortly speak to the BBC's oversea listeners about American Social Services, in the series 'America Speaks'.

Still comparatively young—he is not yet fifty—Mr. Hopkins has done an immense amount of social work. He began his career as a supervisor in the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and has held administrative posts with the Board of Child Welfare, the American Red Cross, and the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. In 1932, he was appointed Chairman of the New York State Temporary Emergency Relief Association, and took up his present post in 1935. (Approx. 110 words).

Transmission 1, April 8, 7.20 a.m. G.M.T.
Transmission 3, April 8, 3.40 p.m. G.M.T.

A PIGEON-RACING BROADCAST

A form of sport unfamiliar to many listeners will be brought into the programmes from Daventry shortly, when a commentary on a visit to a racing-pigeon loft in Chesterfield, Derbyshire, and a description of a three-mile flight by pigeons will be broadcast. The noises of the birds in and returning to the loft will, of course, be heard.

H J Sewell, who first broadcast on pigeon flying in 1933, will be the principal speaker in the broadcast. It was Mr. Sewell who instituted the present system of telegraphed or telephoned weather reports during the period of long pigeon races (the speed of the birds depends to a great extent on the state of the atmosphere.)

The race is begun by tossing the birds into the air and noting the time of doing so. When released, the 'homer' ascends in spirals until it apparently descries some familiar landmark on the horizon and flies straight towards it. The bird must be actually through the door of its loft before it is considered to have arrived home.

Transmission 2, April 9, 12 p.m. G.M.T.
Transmission 4, April 5, 6 p.m. G.M.T.

RAIDS ON RADIO RECEIPTS

French listeners who furnish all the radio receipts in the shape of directly paid licences are disconcerted by the State drawing upon the Wireless Fund for purposes that are "non-radio". The Education Commission of the French Chamber proposes that the 22 million francs necessary for reorganising the National Lyric Theatres in Paris should be secured by raising the duty on valves, and the Finance Committee, attracted by the project of valves taxation, decided that 60 per cent, of the duties should go to the general budget. This measure, which will involve 40 million francs of extra taxes, having been carried in the Chamber of Deputies, only awaits the approval of the Senate.

Television Projection Screen

Very finely woven artificial satin impregnated with a solution of thorium and uranium is used for a new television screen, the patent for which has just been granted by the Patent Office in Washington, U.S.A. When the material is used as a projection surface it gives a very clear picture produced by the incandescence of the screen.

The co-patentees of this latest development in protection screens for television are Philo T. Farnsworth, the well-known American television expert, and Bernard C. Gardener.

'Empire Gazette'

A fortnightly feature, reflecting contemporary happenings in various parts of the Empire, will be introduced to listeners to Daventry on April 5. 'Empire Gazette' is the title chosen for the series, each edition of which will contain representations of Empire events of topical interest. Items of a suitable nature will be presented in the form of dramatic reconstructions, and people 'in the news' will be frequent contributors. Pascoe Thornton will be responsible for production.

Transmission 2, April 5, 12.15 p.m. G.M.T.
Transmission 4, April 6, 6 p.m. G.M.T.

News Reel Production

Television has already provided "backstage" film formation which is rarely available to the public, and during the first week of February the mobile unit will spend a day with a news reel company. The television cameras will survey the whole process from the time a news flash is photographed until it appears, duly cut and edited, on the screen.

The famous clock at the Greenwich observatory which sets the time broadcast by the B.B.C.

Ajoy Kumar Ghose Not Member Of Congress Socialist Party

BOMBAY, March 29.

In connection with the arrest from Lahore of Mr. Ajoy Kumar Ghosh, who was reported to have gone to Lahore in connection with the All-India Congress Socialist Party Conference, enquiries made by "United Press" at the office of Congress Socialist Party reveal that Mr. Ajoy is not a member of Congress Socialist Party.

Suggestion that he had gone to Lahore in connection with the Party's conference is, therefore, discounted in Socialist circles.—United Press

Alleged Insult To National Flag

(From A Correspondent.)

PRATABGARH, March 26.

On the 19th instant in village Kudhua, District Partabgarh (Oudh) a most daring anti-Congress demonstration organised by the supporters of a Zemindar developed into a wreckless mob that tore down national flags and burnt them (80 in number) forcibly cut down crops and looted some shops in the bazar.

Tearing down of the national flags, making water on them and the daring nature of the activities of the mob have spread panic in the locality.

Arabic Programmes From B. B. C.

A talk on the occasion of the birthday of H. M. King Ghazi of Iraq will be included in the Arabic programmes from Daventry on March 23, and on March 25 an eye-witness account in Arabic of the Grand National will be broadcast. The latter speaker will be in the commentator's box at the Aintree Racecourse, Liverpool. On March 26 Dr. Mohammed Fadil Jamali, of Iraq, who is visiting England, will discuss some of his impressions of the country. During the same week, beginning March 20, there will also be talks in Arabic on Arab racing stock, and horse-racing in England. Arabic or Oriental music will be included in all programmes, and the news in Arabic will be read daily at 6 p.m. G.M.T.

Havero House

NEW PERMISES FOR AN LINE AND CHEMICAL DEPARTMENTS

Among the many up-to-date and imposing buildings added to the city are the new premises for the aniline and chemical departments of the Havero Trading Company, called "Havero House" on Ballard Estate.

Havero Trading Co., Ltd., is the Indian office of the "Havero Handelsvereeniging Overzee N. V."—a company incorporated in Rotterdam under Dutch Law, with branch offices in Buenos Aires and London. The Bombay office was established in July 1922 and started by handling such products as electrical goods, glassware, machinery piecegoods, tyres, chemicals, aniline dyestuffs and photographic materials. Various agencies and sole importerships were acquired in the course of the following years but eventually the business gradually concentrated on chemicals, aniline dyestuffs and photographic materials, particularly as new connections with firms manufacturing such goods were established, and many of the former agencies were dropped.

In 1926 the Havero Company was appointed sole importers for the amalgamated German Dyestuff Concern and in view of the importance of this appointment the company had to reorganise on a broader basis. Separate departments for aniline dyestuffs, chemicals, pharmaceuticals photographic and cine goods had to be established.

As time went on further dyestuff and chemical manufacturing firms entrusted their interests to Havero so that now the company represents in addition to the German dye interests, four French dyestuff manufacturers, Swiss and Czechoslovakian dyestuffs factories and a number of English, American and Continental chemical manufacturers.

One of the major problems which faced the company with this increasing business was the lack of godown accommodation. This became so acute that in the year 1929 up-to-date buildings at Sewri were erected for Havero by the Bombay Port Trust and here a central godown was established.

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENTS.

The technical departments which are at the service of Havero customers have always been particularly cared for by the company and the number of European and Indian technical experts has been increased from year to year but although specially well equipped laboratories were at the disposal of the firm in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other places, the development of Indian industries, particularly, the textile industry, has necessitated more elaborate experimental and analytical central laboratories.

In view of their expanding activities the present accommodation not being sufficient, they welcomed the offer of Mr. Shapurji Pallonji Mistry to erect for them on a long-lease basis a new office building, particularly suited to all their needs.

The new premises are now being occupied solely by the Aniline and Chemical Departments of the Havero Trading Co. Ltd. One complete floor is devoted to technical services, while accountancy, general office and management occupy the other three floors. The technical department has been equipped with all the necessary apparatus; experimental and testing machinery suited to the needs of the textile and other dyestuff and chemical consuming industries have been installed and a complete dye-section with steam has been put in order to duplicate exact mill conditions, so that to-day there is no branch of the industry which cannot be served from Havero's laboratories.

TATA AVIATION

Air Superintendent of Tatas writes:—

Our above service will cease to operate from the 15th of April, 1938, owing to monsoon. The last flight in the Southbound direction will leave Bombay on Wednesday the 13th, and the last flight in the Northbound direction will leave Trivandrum for Bombay on Friday, the 15th of April, 1938.

This service will re-open, as usual, during the month of October 1938.

HAVERO TRADING CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Holland)

Aniline Department

NEW PREMISES

HAVERO HOUSE

WITTET ROAD ● BALLARD ESTATE ● BOMBAY.

▼

All DYE STUFFS, Auxiliaries, Chemicals for the Textile Leather Coir Lacquer—Glass —Paper Rubber Moulding & other Industries.

Problem Of Helpless Beggars In City

Governor Opens George V Infirmary & Dhunbai Jehangir Home For Destitutes

H.E. Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay declared open, before a large and distinguished gathering, the King George V Infirmary and the Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitutes at Haines Road on Wednesday evening.

The Governor and Lady Lumley were received by Dr. E. Moses, the Mayor and the members of the Managing Committee and then escorted to the dais. The Mayor then on behalf of the Managing Committee of King George V Infirmary and Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitutes requested the Governor to declare open the building.

EARLIER EFFORTS

The Mayor gave a brief history of the problem of the professional beggary in Bombay and how the Government and the Municipal Corporation had tried to tackle it in the last twenty-five years and said:—

As early as the year 1920 some of the public spirited citizens of Bombay bound themselves together to form what came to be known as the "Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee" and with grants from the Municipality and Government, with the co-operation of the Police and the charity of public-spirited citizens of Bombay, managed to establish a camp which has been really a Home for a certain number of the destitute beggars of Bombay.

ORIGIN OF HOME

To-day this Committee merges itself into the scheme which we are launching and it is but fit that I should officially place on record here the appreciation of the work done by this band of public spirited citizens of Bombay. Of course the Committee were anxious to place their work on a more permanent footing by the substitution of permanent buildings in place of the temporary structures at the Rowli Hill Camp, but they had not the necessary funds to do so. They, therefore, approached the authorities in charge of the King George V Silver Jubilee Fund and the King George V Memorial Fund for an allotment from their collections. It then transpired that these funds were proposed to be utilised for the establishment of an Infirmary and it was considered very desirable that a Beggars' Home should also form part of the scheme.

FINANCIAL HELP

Financial difficulties however appeared to be insurmountable. But a handsome donation of Rs. 2 lacs by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, and the allotment of a site costing Rs 2,17,800 at Haines Road by the Corporation at a nominal rental of Re. 1 per annum, paved the way to the solution of the difficulty. A scheme was evolved as a result of discussions between His Excellency Lord Brabourne, the then Governor of Bombay, and Sir Cowasji Jehangir for the establishment of an Infirmary and a Home for the destitutes. The entire scheme is known as 'The King George V Memorial' and consists of "The King George V Infirmary" and "The Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for Destitutes." The Infirmary, which will accommodate at present 50 beds is so constructed as to permit of an expansion to a total of 96 beds as funds become available for such expansion. The Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home provides shelter for 150 destitute beggars at present but the accommodation can be increased as and when necessary to a total of 200 inmates.

THE FUNDS

The Funds at the disposal of the Memorial consist of:—

The assets of the Beggars' Relief Committee Rs. 35,000.

Balance of contributions from the sum allocated to the City of Bombay from "The King George V Silver Jubilee Fund"—Rs. 2,51,719-4-10 together with Rs. 2,793-5-0 being the interest accrued.

The total amount of "The King George V Memorial Fund"—Rs. 3,50,029-10-3 with all the interest thereon; and

The amount of Rs. 2 lacs being the donation given by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, 2nd Bart.

FRINGE OF THE PROBLEM

The Governor then declared open the building and said:

An Infirmary which would provide for incurable patients and would release accommodation in the hospitals for those who could be cured by hospital treatment has been a long-felt want in this City. Like the problem of beggars the history of which the Chairman has outlined to-day, it has been the subject of much consideration. To-day, at last, it becomes a reality.

Associated with and forming part of the Memorial is the Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for Destitutes—made possible by the most generous gift of Rs. 2 lacs by Sir Cowasji Jehangir. The combined institutions cannot hope to do more than touch the fringe of the difficult questions of infirmity and vagrancy—questions which have baffled both the Government of Bombay and the Municipal Corporation for the past quarter of a century. Finance has been the real stumbling block, but I am disposed to think that, had there been a stronger public opinion behind the various proposals which came up for consideration, more progress would have been made than was in fact the case.

He then expressed his appreciation to the many persons who had made this Memorial possible and to the architect, Mr. Kapadia.

I trust that these institutions may promoted greater public interest in, and more effective control of, the great social problems with which, from to-day, they will begin to deal.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Governor and Lady Lumley proposed by Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

Mr. G. M. Bhuta of Messrs. Master, Sathe and Bhuta was the architect of The Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for Destitutes.

A view of the King George V Memorial Infirmary which was opened on Wednesday by H. E. the Governor of Bombay (inset).

Main Building of the King George V Memorial Hospital for Tuberculosis patients, which was opened yesterday, at Haines Road, Bombay.

Dr. KHARE RE-ELECTED

C. P. Assembly Congress Party

NAGPUR, March 30.

At a meeting of the Congress Party in the C. P. Assembly held last night, the Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare, Premier, was re-elected leader unanimously.

The following were also elected to other offices:

Deputy Leaders: Messrs. Kolhe and Khandekar.

Secretaries:—Messrs. Jakatdar Jatkar and Jamnalal Chopda.

Chief Whip:—Thakur Chedilal.

Whips:—Seth Khushalchand, Mr Deshmukh and Mr. Jarudkar.

Treasurer:—Mr. Bharuka.

It was further decided that the Ministers should be ex-officio members of the Executive, when their respective departments were considered by the Party.

The Party agreed that nominations to local bodies should be made not in consultation with Congress Committees but with Congress M.L.A.'s.—United Press.

NO MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN C. P.

NAGPUR, March 30.

Regarding the Zaffar Hussain episode enquiries show that none of the Ministers is attending the forthcoming Working Committee meeting at Calcutta as none has been invited.

It seems now pretty certain that although the Working Committee will discuss the situation arising out of the episode, no ministerial crisis is likely to occur. In fact one member of the Working Committee telephoned from Calcutta on Monday evening and congratulated the Ministry on the bold stand taken by them in placing the Ministry's case before the public on Sunday night.—United Press.

AGENT-DESIGNATE FOR SOUTH AFRICA

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Mr. B. Rama Rao, I.C.S., Government of India's Agent-Designate in South Africa arrived here by air from Karachi this morning and is staying with his brothers Mr. B. N. Rao and Mr. Shivrao. He will have consultations with Sir Jagdish Pershad and Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai before leaving for South Africa to take up his new appointment.—A.P.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Rent Control

N. SUBRAMANIAM criticises the statement made by the Premier in the Bombay Legislative Council on the subject of Rent Control as being half-hearted and unsatisfactory. The correspondent contends that the question should be considered entirely in an objective manner and from the point of view of the relief to which the tenants are entitled by reason of a falling standard of income and capacity to pay.

Kanperi Accident

"INTERESTED" appeals to the authorities to institute a searching inquiry in the alleged accidental shooting of a Koli woman in the village of Kanperi by a party of sportsmen a few weeks ago.

Mahad Grievance

DR. M. R. PURANDARE draws the attention of Government to the absence of any connecting road to Mahad village (near Versova) which is causing the greatest hardship to the residents.

Massage Houses

R. D. BUGWADIA draws the attention of the authorities to the undesirable character of some of the massage houses in the city.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

China And Japan

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A few days back there appeared in the "Times of India" a letter regarding China and Japan over the signature of Mr. Lewis W. Bush. Mr. Bush appears to justify the action of Japan in China and we cannot but express our regret and surprise at what he says. The very fact that not only sympathy in India and England but the sympathy of most of the countries in Europe and of America is with China, speaks for itself. It shows how hopeless the case of Japan is and how she has fallen upon China most shamelessly without the slightest pretext.

Mr. Bush talks of "the most abominable treatment meted out to the Japanese in China." One doubts the accuracy of this statement but if it is true who is to blame for it. None will deny it is Japan herself. We all know that for years past Japan has been preparing for an invasion of China and following a most irritable and unjustified policy towards China with the sole object of subjugating her and extending her Empire in the East. This was most provocative and naturally unpleasant consequences followed. The whole world knows what was the object of the invasion of Manchuria. It was the beginning of the conquest of helpless China. If Japan had any real grievance against China why did she not appeal to the League of Nations or other International Tribunal? She did not because she knew the hollowness of her case and the consequential verdict thereon.

As so many statesmen have said, unfortunately England and other powers interested in the East do not realise that conquest of China by Japan means the conquest of Asia by her eventually. Statesmen, beware of this and save the world from this catastrophe.

Let Japan remember that there is a law of Retribution and when it strikes it will strike her terribly.—Yours, etc.,

R. C. De VITRE.

Haripura Road Debate

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The report in your today's "Chronicle", of the attitude of the Oppositionists in the Bombay Assembly, on the question of Haripura Road expenses, is, I am sure, perused by the Public with mingled feelings of ridicule and disgust, as it savours of nothing but jealousy, vindictiveness and hostility on their part towards the Congress Ministry which is gradually coming into power. The Oppositionists have made a laughing-stock of themselves in the eyes of the thinking public, not only by their silly arguments, but also by their open hostility towards the Ministry, as they in the heart of their hearts must be fully aware that what was being done by the Ministry or the present Government, was in the public interest, and not against as they have thought fit to argue. I think that they had sense enough to understand that even simple minded people will not stand such non-sensical arguments. They must know that days have gone of fooling people. People know now whom to trust and whom not to. I for one believe, Mr. Editor that they themselves being shrewd people, were not unmindful or unaware of what they were saying and doing, and they have done so with set motive, will be the undoubted verdict of the people. I wonder as sons of their motherland they do not feel in the public, ashamed of their running down those of their own countrymen whose good intentions to work at a sacrifice for the public good is now very well-known. The so-called "Tamasha" takes place in the Councils and Assemblies by reactionaries and not in the Congress sessions, where sincere, and genuine brains are working for the freedom and welfare of the people is no more a secret. Is this the proper and patriotic way of the Oppositionists to serve the'r Electorate and their motherland?—Yours, etc.

R. T. GOVERNOR.

Hardships Of Haj Pilgrims

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The following is a true and a detailed experience of one of my friends Mr. Ishakji Adamji Manjra of Mosali who was a first class cabin passenger and sailed by s.s. "Islami" and returned by s.s. "Rizwani".

A steamer like "Rizwani" being of 5307 tons, could carry comfortably only 600 passengers, was loaded with many more passengers. The food in the said steamer was unsatisfactory.

Some of the Hajis who were rich enough passed their days on tea, coffee, cakes and fruits, but what of those who could not spend money on such things and had to suffer in spite of sufficient food in the steamer.

Complaints and reports of bad food were often being brought to the notice of the Captain and the Doctor of the steamer, but, to the great misfortune without avail.

There was not sufficient space for sleep. The steamer was so crowded that some of the passengers had to sleep near the doors of the first class cabins and in the passage leading to latrines the result was that there was no bound to the difficulties of the Hajis. The latrines were so bad that the clothes of the Hajis were stained with impurity.

The water kept in cement tanks was such that most of the Hajis could live on soda and other aerated waters.

It was a matter of regret that none of the members of Haj Committee was present on the steamer, only a lady representing the Haj Committee used to take notes of the condition of the Hajis.

There were Bengali pilgrims in the said steamer, who complained seriously not only to the Haj Committee, but also to the Government of India generally, and to the Government of Bengal particularly. My friend also narrated the plain facts of the difficulties and hardships of the Hajis who returned by "Rizwani" and complained to the Haj Committee, but the Haj Committee slept soundly.

I hope the members of the Haj Committee, the authorities concerned, the elected members of the Assembly from Surat District would be pleased to make proper investigation into this matter and would try to remove the hardships and do needful for the convenience of the Hajis going to Mecca in everyway possible.—Yours, etc.,

GULAM MAHOMED SABJEE PATEL.

Mangrol Vadhri, March 26.

Rajputs Captain Found "Not Guilty"

QUETTA, March 30.

General Court Martial trial of Capt. Balwant Singh Lamba of 1/7th Rajput Regiment concluded to-day.

The Court then retired and reassembling after one and half hours found Capt. Balwant Singh Lamba "not guilty" under the fourth charge under Sec 8 (2) of the Army Act, while the Court's decision regarding the sentence relating to the first, second, third and fifth charges under Sec. 8 (2) 9 (1) and 40 of the Army Act will be announced later, when the same will finally be approved by the Army Headquarters.—A.P.

Train-Cart Collision

JHANSI, March 30.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, wires to the "United Press:"—

At about 11-30 a.m. on March 29, 1938 No. 504 Up Passenger train collided with a bullock cart at a level crossing between Chhabraguor and Dharnaoda on the Bina-Kotah line. One man and two children on the bullock cart were seriously injured and sent to the Guna hospital. No passenger of the train was injured.

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Karnatak Unification

IS IT HASTY AND ILLCONCEIVED?

Mr R. S. Hukeriker, writes:—

The "Bombay Chronicle" has all along been a strong supporter of the Karnatak Unification question. But, I am surprised to read its sub-leader on last Thursday regarding this question

It is unnecessary for me to trace the history of this Unification movement. Suffice it to say, that the movement has been going on for nearly a century and during this period it has received the blessings of the Indian National Congress and great leaders. During this period thousands of meetings have been addressed and resolutions have been passed demanding a separate Province by almost every local self-government institution in Karnatak. Those who are in the province have not heard even a faint note of dissent in this respect. It is true there are some differences of opinion regarding a particular portion being either Marathi or Telugu. The question was discussed once in the Central Assembly and in the old Councils of Bombay and Madras. But then neither the Treasury benches nor the non-Kannadiga groups brought forth the novel plea now raised by the "Bombay Chronicle," that the Province cannot be financially a self-sufficient Province. The Karnatak people would be grateful to the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" if he can publish the results of his study into the financial aspects of the proposed Karnatak Province.

MR. K. T. SHAH'S VIEWS.

I do not know if any political organisation or leading statesmen have fixed the unit of a Province in India. In this connection I should be allowed to quote the following passages from the "Federal Structure" published by Shri. K. T. Shah:—

"While most of the States are too small to be treated as federating units, many of the Provinces are too large to make suitable economic or administrative units. The composite presidencies of Bombay and Madras sprawl over Western and Southern and Eastern India, and contain within their areas diverse elements which might well form separate provincial units. Bengal and the United Provinces are unified areas, linguistically and culturally; but both of them are enormous and have a vast population. We should, therefore, endeavour to reconstitute our provinces on a rational and scientific basis." (p.514.)

"The Indian National Congress has accepted and acted upon the principle of linguistic division of provinces. That division usually coincides with cultural groupings and local sentiment, and should be made the basis of a future reconstitution. The presidencies of Bombay and Madras would easily split up, according to this, into Gujarathi, Marathi, Canarese, Telugu, Tamil and Malayali areas." (p.514-5.)

The introductory chapter written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri. Narendradev and K. T. Shah contains the following:—

"But within many of the present units called Governor's Provinces, there are distinct cultural entities, or sub-provinces, which could well constitute a people, each by itself, and make a State." (p.13.)

It is really surprising that such a distinguished economist as Shri. K. T. Shah, does not raise the bogey of self-sufficiency, when he suggests distinctly that Bombay and Madras should be split up into so many provinces. The members of the Nehru Committee cursorily studied the problem but they too did not come to the conclusion that the Province would not be self-sufficient. On the other hand, they strongly recommended the Province of Karnatak.

When we compare the proposed Karnatak Province to the many autonomous countries in Europe, Karnatak compares very favourably both in area and population. If we compare some of those countries when they were equally in an undeveloped condition as the proposed Karnatak Province, then, too, we find Karnatak stands high. Those who are following the activities of the Congress Ministries in the various provinces cannot fail to see that given full opportunities the financial condition of any country can be raised within a short time. Karnatak is not a Sahara desert. It has the richest forest within its boundaries, many perennial rivers, rich black soil and sources of mineral wealth on all sides. Why should we, therefore, suppose that the financial condition of the supposed province would remain the same as in the old regime of exploitation? It is a matter of common knowledge that the British Government have made very little use of the material resources of the country for the development of her economic condition. It is no wonder then that the financial condition of Karnatak should be in a much more neglected state since the area is divided into so many provinces and it forms the tail end both sides. It is, therefore, unreasonable to consider the present financial condition of the Province and then pass a remark that it won't be a self-sufficient province. This is just like the Britishers saying that India is an agricultural country and industries cannot be developed here.

INSPIRED PROPAGANDA?

Those who have carefully observed the keenness of the province cannot afford to cavil at the resolution passed by the Dharwar District Congress Committee. It is very easy to ridicule, but very difficult to suggest definite methods of convincing those who refuse to be convinced. In the first place the Provincial Legislatures have no business to enter into the financial question. One is at his wits end when he sees that the Ministers are going out of their way in probing into this financial question.

It also passes ones imagination to read the references made by Shri. Kaka Kalelker in his public speeches at Belgaum and Bombay. A man of Sri. Kaka Kalelker's understanding ought to know that in a Governor's Province, whether big or small, the Governor has the same amount of power. Perhaps, that power can be effectively checked by a homogeneous group in a unilingual Province than in a multilingual Province like Madras or Bombay. Why should Shri. Kaka Kalelkar who has been quietly working for the promotion of the national language should spring a surprise on Karnatak tour for a week in a single district of the Province for some thing one does not know, and go out of the way and make quixotic remarks on a question which has been agitating the whole province for so many years? The Karnatak people, therefore, need not be blamed if they read between the lines and come to the conclusion that all this is an inspired propaganda.

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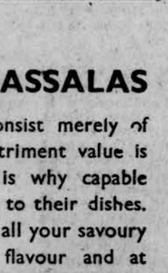

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PROVINCIALISE THE SERVICES

C. P. Assembly Demands Control Over I. M. S., I. C. S. And I. P. S.

NAGPUR, March 29.

The C. P. Assembly passed without division the Premier's resolution recommending to the Government to request the authorities concerned to take steps to provincialise at an early date the I. C. S. and the Indian Police Service and the I. M. S. Only four or five non-Congress Harijan M. L. A.'s dissented crying "No", when the Speaker took the sense of the House.

The resolution was neither meant to cast any reflection on the past or present members of the Services nor does it imply that the present relations of the members of the Services with the present Government have been anything but generally cordial, observed the Premier moving the resolution. The Premier said in fact we have been generally receiving loyal assistance from them (Services). My quarrel is with the system of recruitment and control of Services by the Secretary of State, which has been foisted on us by the Government of India Act. If we are going really to have a change in the administration of India. Making her self-governing, then it is absolutely anomalous to vest the recruitment and control of the services in the hands of the Secretary of State for India. It is absolutely inconsistent with the position we are claiming for India."—A. P.

In the Bengal Legislative Assembly to-day, Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, the Finance Minister, introduced the "Bengal Expiring Laws Bill," as amended by the Upper House.

TOWN PLANNING ACT AMENDMENT

Bombay Govt. To Extend Provisions To Entire Province

The "Bombay Government Gazette" issued yesterday publishes a Bill to amend the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915. The objects of the Bill are to remedy certain defects which have come to notice in the working of the Act.

Since the Act was enacted, it has been extended to about seventeen municipalities. It is considered necessary that the Act should now be extended to the whole of the Province of Bombay so as to facilitate its application to any local area. The City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, contains provisions for undertaking improvement schemes. The provision in the original Act that unless the majority of the members of the Corporation desire that the Act should apply to any part of the City of Bombay it should not be so applied has been retained

Cost Of Scheme

It is, considered desirable that provisions should be made in the Act laying down in what proportions the cost of a town planning scheme and the contributions should be apportioned for lands which may be allotted or reserved for public purposes. The general principles proposed are that—

(a) if the public or municipal purpose provides amenities or convenience solely for the benefits of the residents of the area included in a town planning scheme, allotment and reservations should be made at the cost of the scheme and increment should be charged, and

(b) if the allotment or reservation is meant partly for the benefit of the owners within the area of a scheme and partly for the other residents of the local area or for the public at large, the cost of acquisition and increment should be apportioned in a manner to be decided by the Arbitrator.

Section 33 of the Act as it stands prescribes that the Tribunal of Arbitration shall consist of a President and two assessors, one of whom shall be the Arbitrator. This places the Arbitrator in a position of difficulty as he is thus required to sit in appeal on his own decisions. It is, therefore, proposed to exclude the Arbitrator from being a member of the Tribunal of Arbitration.

Expert Advice

However, it is considered advisable to provide for his presence being required by the Tribunal to take his expert advice, so that his experience should be made available to the Tribunal of Arbitration.

There have been cases where schemes have had to be referred back to the Arbitrator for the purposes of removing the illegal portion after going through the procedure "de novo" from the stage where the illegality occurred. In order to avoid additional expense and long delay involved, it is proposed to amend section 40 so as to give power to Government to sanction a final scheme with such modifications as may be found necessary.

The proposed new section 40A will enable Government, whenever the local authority and a majority of the owners represent that the scheme should be withdrawn for good reasons, to withdraw such scheme.

Under the provisions of the Act even a slight amendment in a final scheme after it has been sanctioned by Government constitutes a variation of the scheme and to effect such an amendment, it is necessary under section 46 to go through the whole procedure of making a scheme, which being a long and cumbrous process may take two or more years and involve considerable fresh expenditure.

Very often errors have come to light after a final scheme which were capable of rectification in a simple manner without going through all the formalities of an original scheme has been sanctioned. It is necessary to have a simple and expeditious procedure, with due safeguards for the rights of the local authority and owners affected, for carrying out amendments which do not constitute substantial variation in a final town planning scheme. New section 45B carries out this object.

Bombay Assembly Questions

HONORARY CORONERS IN CITY

Questions In Bombay Council On Appointment

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The question of discriminatory treatment between the Indian and European staff by Messrs. Havero Trading Co., at Ballard Estate, was raised in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, who asked a series of short-notice questions.

Mr. Jhabvala asked whether Indian staff of the firm were required to enter by the backdoor and the customers and European staff by the front-door.

The Prime Minister stated that no such written instructions had been issued, but reception clerks were given instructions to see that the staff used the Western Lift, while the visitors used the Eastern Lift. There was no reference to Europeans or Indians. Government had made an enquiry and they were informed that there were no instructions to the effect that Indian staff must enter by the back-door. The company intended one Lift to be kept entirely for the customers so that there may be no overcrowding.

Mr. Jhabvala: May I know whether the European staff also enter by the same lift as Indians?

Ans.: Yes.

Q.: Are Government satisfied that Indian dignity is maintained?

A.: Everything has been done to see that Indian self-respect is maintained.

Honorary Coroner

Government were of the opinion that the duties of a Coroner could not be properly performed by an Honorary Coroner, said Mr. K. M. Munshi, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day in reply to a question from Mr. P. W. Wagh, whether Government had ever considered the advisability of appointing Honorary Coroners and giving them weekly duties.

Replying to the same member, the Minister stated that Government were not aware that there were a number of distinguished lawyers and other citizens, who were willing to serve as Honorary Coroners, Government had not considered the advisability of appointing younger men as Coroners.

Q: Are the Government aware that the Coroner's work does not take more than two hours a day?

A: No. The Coroner has to work about four hours a day continuously on inquests before juries and has to be on duty at any time, day and night, for preliminary investigations.

Goans In Excise Dept.

Replying to Mr. S. Sugandhi, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder stated that it was not true that a large number of Goan Christian clerks and officers were employed in the Excise Department. The number of Goan Christian clerks and officers in the Department was 5 and 2 respectively, against a total strength of 196 clerks and 320 officers. The percentage of Goan Christian clerks and officers in the Department was thus only 1 to 5.

Q: Are Government aware that there is grave unemployment in this province even amongst the educated classes?

A: Government are aware that there is unemployment in this province amongst the educated classes, but no statistics are available.

Q: Have Government considered the desirability of issuing instructions to stop the future recruitment of Goan Christians in the Excise Department and to dispense with the services of the present incumbents, in order to help unemployed persons belonging to the Province?

A: Goan Christians are not legally ineligible for appointment in the public services at present. It would be hard and unjust to dispense with the services of Goan Christians already in service. As regards future recruits, such of these persons as are British subjects and eligible for appointment under the rules made by the provincial Government will be entitled to be considered for employment.

MILITARY IN VILLAGES

Replying to Mr. S. L. Karandiker, Mr. K. M. Munshi stated that the villagers were put to a certain amount of loss and inconvenience as a result of the incampment and movement of the military officers and soldiers in two or three places in Akola Taluka of the Ahmadnagar District in the last week of January, 1938. Some British and Indian troops camped at Aurangpur for Military manoeuvres for fifteen days from 15th January. As a result of the movement of the troops the standing crops of Manoharpur, Pansarwadi, Thugoan Budruk and Akola were slightly damaged.

IS ANOTHER DEPRESSION COMING?

(Continued from page 6.)

but of future generations as well.

Short Lived Boom

Though India is luckily saved from the crushing burden of armaments—(but expenditure on military accounts for nearly 55 per cent. of the total expenditure every year)—the industrial boom has proved to be rather short lived. India being a predominantly agricultural country a correlation between the prices of primary commodities and industrials is bound to be established in the long run though there may be a time lag between the two.

The Tata Iron and Steel, the biggest iron and steel plant in India, but whose annual production will not be equivalent to ten days' production of the United States' Steel Corporation of America, put up the prices of its production by more than 65 per cent. in 1937, and has reduced again by about 50 per cent. in 1938. Similarly the prices of all other industrial products have fallen considerably from the dizzy heights touched in 1937.

Apart from a general decline in the business activity in India, the transference of huge blocks of shares like Burma Corporation, Indian copper and Indian irons to the Indian investors by foreigners at higher prices, has contributed in no small measure for the havoc that befell stock markets in India. It may not be an exaggeration to say that about 80 per cent. of the total capital of the above-mentioned companies has been saddled on investors in India at higher prices. As the capital market is comparatively narrow in India, and as the foreigners are reluctant to absorb the floating stock owing to a world wide slump, there comes distress and forced selling from all parts of India in these scrips, with serious repercussions on other markets. Of course the conspiracy of the circumstances at this juncture has aggravated the fall beyond expectations.

Future Outlook

In spite of all this, it is hardly necessary for one to despair in his attempts to discern through the gloomy future any beacons holding out hopes of an early recovery. Turning again to Wall Street the source of inspiration for operators all over the world, the recent measures such as the Farm Bill, additional grant dol. 250 million for unemployment relief, the Housing Bill and the desterilisation of 100 million ounces a quarter, have not only stabilised the markets at current levels, but also indicate possibilities of a gradual rise over the next few months, on account of their inflationary implications. In England also the psychology of the businessmen is undergoing a change for the better, especially after the recent optimistic references in speeches of responsible officials regarding the future outlook for business.

Nearer home the acceptance of office by the Indian National Congress in autonomous provinces where it commands majority has opened a new chapter in the political as well as the economic life of the country. An integration of the various political, economic and social forces in the country is now in progress and the recovery that is ahead of us, though slow, will be on sure foundations.

Above all it should not be forgotten at the present moment that forces of socialism are getting a greater sway over the field of economics as well as of politics. In a world which is moving from a free to managed currency any drastic change in existing political, social, and economic system is fraught with greater chaos and greater confusion. The increasing forces of militant economic nationalism in the Totalitarian States, the progressive nationalisation of all the leading industries in many other states, as well as the serious encroachment on industrial profits for some reason or other, are bound to release ultimately large train of forces that would kill private initiative and enterprise and a serious dislocation in the entire fabric of modern capitalism. With the profit picture being obscure, there can never be any sustained buying of common stocks by business men, which is, of course, a dominant factor in a market trend of any substantial duration. It is therefore the reason why many are set to think of another impending economic depression, and not to believe in the continuance of the trade cycle in upward direction in the next few years. It is, therefore, left for statesmen like Roosevelt and others to restore the rudely shaken confidence in the business world and put it again in the grove of normal working order.

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LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

Renewal Of Confidence In Silver

CONSIDERABLE PROFIT-TAKING IN WHEAT

BOMBAY, March 30.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Market was moderately active but in absence of any fresh developments movements were slow and not impressive with majority of operators holding off.

LONDON SILVER.

Confidence is again gaining grounds. There was some speculative buying both in London market and Bombay market.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Prices advanced on better American cables but subsequently market was subjected to considerable profit-taking and outside selling.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Considerable local selling and absence of outside support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938.

New York, March 30.

Previous closing	8.55
To-day's opening	8.51
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	8.55
Difference	unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, March 30.

Previous closing	4.82
To-day's opening	4.76
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	4.76
Difference	—.06

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 162-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 30.

New York cotton was moderately active but in absence of any fresh developments movements were slow and not impressive with majority of operators holding off.

Trading in May commenced at 8.51 i.e. four points lower than previous closing prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and outside selling but on cessation of latter prices rallied with May recovering to 8.53.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 30.

The following were the opening ranges

May (8.70/8.70) 8.51/8.50
July (8.75/8.74) 8.57/8.56
October (8.79/8.79) 8.60/8.60

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 30.

January (4.79) 4.71
March (4.84) 4.74
January (6.68) 6.59
March (6.67) 6.58

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 30.

Trading in Broach began at Rs. 166/4 for July August apart from intial steadiness there was very little doing with prices moving in narrow margin subsequently prices gave way under scattered selling following lower New York closed quiet at Rs. 165/4.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 30.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1) 1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/4) 1-3 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4) 1-11 1/4

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (18 1/16 paid sellers) 18 sellers
Dundee March (£20 3/4) £20 3/4
Lightning March (£19 3/4) £19 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/8 value) 5 1/4 buyers
Forward July September (6 3/4 paid value) 5 7/16 paid sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£11 7/8 sellers) 11 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta March (£13 1/2 sellers) £13 7/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 3/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 1/16 sellers) £10 sellers

METALS

LONDON METALS

London, March 30.

Tin (£182 1/2 buyers £182 5/8 sellers. Steady) £173 buyers £173 1/2 sellers Weak

Lead (£16 5/16 buyers £16 3/8 sellers. Steady) £15 15/16 buyers £16 sellers Easier.

Electric Copper (£42 3/4 to £43 3/4) £42 to £43

Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, March 30.

Previous closing	4.97 3/4
To-day's opening	4.97 1/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.96 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 30.

Previous closing	4.97.37
To-day's opening	4.97.62
To-day's closing	4.96.84

FRANC RATE

London, March 30.

Previous closing	162.93
To-day's opening	163.62
To-day's closing	163.12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 30.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.97.62 and then eased to 4.97.43 subsequently further easing to 4.96.75 on continued selling.

Franc opened at 163.62 and thereafter remained steady with minor variations.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (12.286) 12.301
New York on Bombay (37.45) 37.57
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 3/8
London on Milan (94.48) 94.46
London on Shanghai (1-0 1/2) 1-0 5/8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-1 31/37 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (17/32 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, March 30.

The following cable information was received from London:—

"India bought. Speculators sold. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, March 30.

Spot	(18 3/8d.) 18 3/8d.
Forward	(18 1/8d.) 18 1/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 30.

London Gold Fine per ounce (£6-19-11) £6-19-11

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 30.

10 p.m. quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	48	5	0
Silver Chaitra	48	6	0
Silver Vaishakh	48	7	0
Gold ready	34	14	3
Gold Chaitra	34	13	3
Gold Vaishakh	34	12	9
Sovereign	22	13	3

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 30.

Liverpool wheat opened firm May 82 3/4 July 82 3/4 prices advanced on better American cables and dearer Australian offers but subsequently market was subjected to considerable profit-taking and outside selling.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 30.

Chicago wheat opened easy with May at 0.86 7/8. Prices declined on considerable local selling and absence of outside support actuated by lower foreign cables with price later falling to 0.86.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, March 30.

10 p.m. quotations—	Rs	a	p
Wheat May	4	7	9
Wheat September	4	8	3
Linseed May	7	9	0
Linseed September	7	10	0

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 30.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 97-9-0 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 30.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 90 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 30. 4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99) £98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£91) £90 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112) £112
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£11 3/4) £116
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£108) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107 3/4) £107 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 1/4) £73
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£100 1/4) £100
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106) £105 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 3/4) £110 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 3/8) £101 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 5/8) £110 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 30.

London Stock Exchange was dull but later improved on cessation of selling Giltedged securities kept steady three and half quoted at £90 3/4 i.e. unchanged from previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (12-10 1/2) 12-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (48-9) 48-1 1/2
Hydro Electric (3 5/8) 3 1/4
Elec Music Industry (11-9) 11-9
Princhin Johnson (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-0) 30-0
Woolsworth New Ordinary (60-9) 60-9
Sao Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£27) £26
Dunlop Rubber (26-7 1/2) 26-7 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2
Ford Motors (20-1 1/2) 19-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£58) £56
British American Tobacco Ordinary (£95) £93 3/4
Carreas 'A' (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (132-6) 132-6
P. and O. S. N Company Deferred (19-6) 19-6
Distillers (91-3) 91
Bradfords Dyers (4-6) 4-6
British Celanese (3-9) 3-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (36-10 1/2) 35-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (38-0) 38-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-7 1/2) 4-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (45) 41 5/8
India Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 42-6
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-6) 16-10 1/2
Donaro Tea (40) 40
Empire of India (27-0) 27-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-0) 18-6
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 17-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (20-4 1/2) 17-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40) 40
Burma Corporation (9-6) 9-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£13 3/4) £13 1/8
East Rand Proprietors (51-10 1/2) 51-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£8) £8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15) £15
Associated Portlands (73-1 1/2) 73-1 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (86-3) 83-9
Sub Nigel (£9 3/4) £9 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-3) 26-3
Union Corporation (£7 3/8) £7 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-3) 20-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (71-3) 71-3
Burma Oil (99-4 1/2) 95-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-0) 4-0
Shell Transport (78-1 1/2) 76-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£33 1/4) £32 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 30.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U. S. Steel Common (dol 42 3/8) dol 39 7/8
General Motors (dol 29 1/4) dol 27 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25) dol 23 1/2
U. S. Steel Preference (dol 95 1/2) dol 95 1/8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, March 30.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at March 81 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Depressed In Sympathy With Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 30.

The Stock Exchange depressed in sympathy with Wall Street, while continental pressure against oils and minings adversely affected all sections.

Later, however, subsidence in Paris sales and better Wall Street caused a rally, though rubbers were weak following commodity.

Commodities generally reacted at the outset in sympathy with overnight Wall Street, later steadied on bear covering, but wheat closed weak on bearish American crop news.

Silver was steadier on bear-covering.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Rule Quiet

CALCUTTA, March 30.

Jutes were quiet with limited business. In coals further weakness was witnessed by this section owing to selling pressure. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous irons and other speculative issues showed further decline on selling pressure by bears, while other industrials remained more or less unchanged. Government securities were steady and unchanged. Following were closing quotations:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES:—Two and three-quarter per cent Loan 1948-52 100/8, three per cent, Loan 1941 103, three per cent. G. P. 89/9, three and half per cent. G. P. 97/12, four per cent. Loan 1960-70 113/15.

BANKS:—Imperial fully paid 1,553, Imperial Conty. 382, Reserve 117.

RAILWAYS:—Bankura Damoodar 88, Katakhal Lala Bazar 88.

COTTONS:—Elgin Ord. 125, Kesoram 6/15, New Victoria Ord. 1.

COALS:—Aldih 3, Bengal Nagpur Pref. 131, Burrakur 13/12, Dehmo Main 9, Equitable 34/11, Hurriladih 11/12, Khas Kajora 9/12, Nazira 7/12, New Tetturya 2/1, South Karanpura 4/6, West Jamuria 25/8, Bengal 298, Bokara and Ramgur 15/12, Talcher 1/2.

JUTES:—Anglo-India 276/8, Belvedere 302, Gourepore 450, odd lot, Craig annas 9, Howrah 44/2, Khardah 298, small lots, Union 317, small lot, Barnagore 118, Clive 20/12, Ft. William 181, small lot, Kamarhatty 435.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Burma Corpn. 6/5, Consolidated Tin 4/15, Indian Copper 2/4, Rhodesia Copper 1/12, Tavoy Tin 1/10, Bengal Chemical Pref. 16/4, Bengal Telephone Ord. 18/12, Cuttack Electric 7, Upper Ganges Valley 8/5, Britannia Building and Iron 5/4, Burn and Co. Ord. 250, small lot., Hukumchand Steel Ord. 9/13, Indian Irons 27/9, Kumardhubi Eng. Ord. 2/11, Marshalls 1/3, Saran Eng. 5/13, Steel Corpn. Pref. 77, small lot, Britannia Biscuits 6/2, B. I. Corpn. Ord. 3/9, Indian Wood Products 20/10, small lot, Ivan Jones 1/8, Rohtas Industries Ord. 20/15, British Burma Petrol 3/5, Titaghur Paper Pref. Ord. 4/1, Titaghur Paper B. Ord. 15/12, Titaghur Paper Second Pref. 102, small lots, Midnapore Zemindary 82, 82, Assam Saws 1, India General Navigation Ord. 103, small lot, Buland 11, Raza 11/2, Shree Sitaram 9/12.

TEAS:—Banarhat Pref. 135, Baradighi 41/4 C Div., East India 8/2, Gohpur 5, Sapoi 9/8.

DEBENTURES:—Four per cent. 19/34/64 Calcutta Improvement Trust 106/12, three and quarter per cent. 1956-66 Howrah Bridge 102/2, five and quarter per cent, 1938-50 Rohtas Industries 100/2.—A. P.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 30th March 1938, tenders to the amount of £340,000 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and accepted in full.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 6th April 1938. Successful tenderers will have to take delivery of their allotment on Thursday, the 7th April 1938.

LONDON SEEDS

London, March 29.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton March sellers £12-3-9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton March sellers £13-8-9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton March sellers £14-0-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont c.i.f. ton March sellers £12-2-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton March sellers 11-17-6

LONDON PRODUCE

London, March 29.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels April May sellers 37/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels April May sellers 37/10 1/2
Wheat South Australian parcels April sellers 33/9

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 29.

Smoked Sheets Standard ribbed per lb Sellers 5 13/16

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 29

T T London on:—	
New York	4.97.37
Paris	162.93
Berlin	12.38
Madrid	80.00
Montreal	4.98 7/8
Amsterdam	8.96 15/16
Brussels	29.40 1/2
Milan	94.49
Berne	21.66 1/2
Prague	142.31

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 29

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£77
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£90 3/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£73 1/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£100 1/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 1/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 3/4
Victory Bonds	£109 1/8
Chartered Bank of India, A and China	£11 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£88
National Bank of India	£39 3/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 25th day of March, 1938.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES— Rs.

Notes held in the Banking Department	27,91,70,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	178,28,76,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7,83,02,000
Total Notes issued	214,03,48,000
Total Liabilities	214,03,48,000

ASSETS— Rs.

A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	78,80,70,000
Total of A.	123,22,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	63,42,03,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	27,39,24,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	...
Total Assets	214,03,48,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 57.571 per cent.	

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 25th March, 1938.

LIABILITIES— Rs.

Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government*	17,91,31,000
(b) Banks	16,96,63,000
(c) Others	53,94,000
Bills Payable	9,63,000
Other Liabilities	73,21,000
Rupees	46,24,72,000

*Includes £291,700 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS— Rs.

Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	27,91,60,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	10,000
Rupee Coin	5,63,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,77,000
Bills Discounted—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	1,02,50,000
Balances held abroad+	9,44,35,000
Loans and Advances to the Govt.	...
Other Loans and Advances	1,00,000
Investments	7,12,63,000
Other Assets	63,14,000
Rupees	46,24,72,000

+Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 30.

BANKS.

Baroda	114/12
Bank of Hindusthan	34/8
Central	30/12
Imperial Bank F.P.	1535
Imperial Bank P.P.	381/4
India Bank	142/8
Indian Overseas Bank	49
Reserve Bank	115
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES.

Ambica	1450
Arun	425
Arvind	1200
Asok	390
B. Dyeing	862/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	202/8
Calico	660
Century	247/8
Central India	236/14
Colaba	162/8
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	158/12
Indore	65
Jubilee	208/12
Kohinoor	280
Laxmi Cotton	535
Mysore	105
Marsden	110
Morarji	1105
New Great	245
Raipur	112/8
Rajnagar	337/8
Simplex	81/14
Swadeshi	215
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1310
Madhusudhan	200
Khatau	123/12

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord.	1410
Tata Hydro Ord.	144/6
Tata Power Ord.	1357/8
Ahmedabad Electrics	140/10
Bombay Suburban	110
Bombay Tram	124/6
Surat	168/12
Ajmer	12/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	335
Associated Cements	119
Belapur	157/12
Bombay Burma New	201/4
Bombay Burma Old	560
Bombay Steam	240
Bombay Telephone	90
Burma Corporation	6/5
Br. B. Petrol	3/6
Dalmia Cement	8/15
Indian Bleaching	136/4
Industrial Investment Tr.	44/8
Indian Rnadio Ord.	425
Indian Radio Defd	527/8
Indian Copper	2/4
Indian Iron	27/4
Mysore Sugar	23/8
Port Canning	690
Premier Construction	11
Scindia Steam	19/8
Shivrajpur	118/4
Tata Oil	30/8
Tata Steel Ordy.	229
Tata Steel Defd.	990

JUTES

Birla Jute	16/4
Howrah	45/4
Hukumchand	7
Kamarhatty	450
Kankanarrah	316
Lawrence	340
Reliance	57

Tata Ordinary. (233) 228 226 225 223/8 222 224 226/8 228/8 229/8 231 230 229

Tata Deferred. (1002/8) 960 950 955 965 975 970

Bombay Dyeing. (885) 850 847/8 850 842/8 852/8 862/8

LINSEED OIL

London, March 29.

Linseed oil London per cwt naked April sellers 26/1 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt naked May Aug paid sellers 26/1 1/2

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, March 30.

P and O S N s.s. Mirzapore of 4134 reg tons Capt. J F Waldrum arrived from Nagoya via Osaka Kobe Moji Hongkong Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Garbeta of 3204 reg tons Capt D S Johnston arrived from Bassein via Rangoon Galle Colombo Malabar Coast Ports and Mangalore with General cargo

Volkart Bros s.s. Venice Maru of 4013 reg tons Capt D Imaidzmi arrived from Kobe via Iloilo Kaieshottam with sugar mag. ore cargo.

SAILED

Turner Morrison s.s. Seringa of 2889 reg tons Capt D Hunter sailed for Freemantle in water ballast

Lionel Edwards s.s. Birkenfels of 3851 reg tons Capt D. Frohlid sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Gharinda of 3212 reg tons Capt W B Tingle sailed for Tuticorin in water ballast

B I S N s.s. Bankura of 1896 reg tons Capt R R Marsh sailed for Basra via Verawal Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Takliwa of 3742 reg tons Capt A W O H Hole sailed for Durban via Porebunder and East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Ryuyo Maru of 4737 reg tons Capt K Myahara sailed for Karachi via Cutch Kundla with same bottom cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 30-3-38.

S S Bamora (MM) for Kathiawar Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports

S S Conte Bian Camona (LT) for Europe and American Ports

S S Gram (KN) for Calcutta

S S Kioto (JF) for Karachi Mangalore and Malabar Coast Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, March 30.

2 C/Hongkong 6071 Karachi 2-4 K Nixon
5 Naples Maru 4225 Karachi 31-3 O S Kaisha
9 Elysia 4211 Karachi 4-4 Anchor Line
11 California 9930 Liverpool 31-3 Anchor Line
12 Venice Maru 4013 NF NF Volkart Bros.
14 Stavros 2893 Port Said for Orders 1-4 L Dreyfus
16 Takliwa 3742 Durban 30-3 M M

Victoria Dock

1 Bankura 1896 P. Gulf 30-3 M M
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 31-3 M M
10-11 Ryuyo Maru 4737 Karachi 30-3 N Y Kaisha
12/13 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 3-4 M M
16 Cambay Star 320 M Coast 31-3 S Hassum

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Hashemi 298 M Coast 1-4 S Hassum
C/R Begum 3656 Bassein 30-3 T Morrison
F Sonavati 988 NF NF B S N
M El Madina 1628 Jeddah N F Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N
Soudan 25-3-38 M M
Strathaver 14-4-38 P and O S N
Cathay 21-4-38 P and O S N
Corfu 31-3-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 31-3-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Circassia 8-4-38 Anchor Line
Clan Maciver 4-4-38 J Finlay
City of Barcelona 5-4-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Ehrenfels 11-4-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 2-4-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Canton 5-4-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Polk 14-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Birmingham 6-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Harrison 31-3-38 F F Campbell
Steel Engineer 2-4-38 M M

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Moncalieri 2-4-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Borneo Maru 8-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino
Mirzapore 30-3-38 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Bamora 31-3-38 M M
Varsova 2-4-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 16-4-38 M M
Kenya 2-4-38 M M

FROM AKYAB

Surada 28-3-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 29-3-38 M M
Gambhira 3-4-38 M M
Gambada 5-4-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Homefield 6-4-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Howra 2-4-38 M M
Nagina 3-4-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 31-3-38 M M
Dalgoma 4-4-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 2-4-38 P and O S N
Somali NF P and O S N
Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 16-4-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 23-4-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 30-4-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 15-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Simla 4-4-38 K Nixon
Circassia 22-4-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 1-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Khios 27-3-38 F F Campbell
Venice Maru NF Volkart Bros
Pres Polk 15-4-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino

FOR SAIGON

Moncalieri 3-4-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Nagato Maru 5-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino
Naplo. Maru 11-4-38 O S Kaisha
Ryuyo Maru 15-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Cortu 31-3-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha
Soudan 29-3-38 M M

FOR SYDNEY

Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bamora 6-4-38 M M
Vasna 31-3-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 13-4-38 M M
Tairea 27-4-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

El Madina N F Scindia S N

FOR RANGOON

Gairsoppa 28-3-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-4-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

City of Hongkong 2-4-38 K Nixon
Slysia 4-4-38 Anchor Line
Vita 2-4-38 M M
Birkenfels 30-3-38 L Edwards

B P I GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Birkenfels 28-3-38
S S Begum 29-3-38
S S Gharinda 29-3-38
S S Jalavihar 29-3-38
S S Ryuyo Maru 29-3-38
S S Hashemi 29-3-38
S S Noorjhan (boats) 29-3-38

EXPORTS.

Bombay, March 30.

S S Viceroy of India for London: 10 bales sheep skins tanned K Lalbhai; 10 bales goat skins tanned K Lalbhai; 46 bales lamb skins raw D Abraham; 308 bags gr nut kernel S M Rajgor; 267 bags kang grain S S Rajgor; 1000 bags lentils S M Rajgor; 1058 bags gr nuts B Dwarkadas; 308 bags myrabollams J Moolchand; 248 bags gr nut kernels G Gokalchand; 28 bags gum B Noble; 88 bags gum D Mavji; 91 bales lamb skins Cox and Kings (Agents); 60 bales cotton rags The Overseas Cotton Waste; 22 bags fish maws R Dhanji; 10 cases bristles Cox and Kings (Agents); 65 cases bristles B Phillips and Hayley; 15 cases cotton cold yarn A H Diab; 12 cases goat skins D Abraham; 500 bags lentils The Cotton Agents; 1185 bags linseed The Cotton Agents; 10 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie.

For Marseilles: 6 bales kid skins D Abraham; 25 cases isses H K Kesharwalla; 29 non sirolin empty barrels Volkart Bros.

For Jaffa: 40 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak

Thessalonica: 40 bales henna powder M Mackenzie.

For Beyroth: 25 bales cotton gray yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

For Tripoli: 10 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak; 20 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandretta: 38 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak; 35 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab.

For Port Said: 40 bales cotton goods A H Diab.

S S Corfu for Vancouver: 14 cases wooden work Thos Cook.

For Hongkong: 200 bags sessamum seed Jethabhai Jewan; 30 bales cotton grey yarn Jethabhai Jewan; 25 bales cotton grey twist H M S Shoostey; 82 bales cotton g m twist Damodar Lakhmidas; 75 bales cotton grey yarn E S Abdulkyum; 8 bales cotton piece goods E S Abdulkyum; 20 bales cotton piece goods M Nagji.

S S Venice Maru for New York: 515 nos monkeys H S Rai; 1 nos beer H S Rai

For Manchester: 25 bales cotton twist waste M Narotamdes; 160 dms castor oil L Abercrombie; 125 bales raw cotton Swastika E Trading; 75 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 150 bales cotton waste clean C Jairam; 125 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

For Marseilles 310 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros; 1232 bags myrabollam J Moolchand; 100 bales raw cotton C Jairam; 22 bales cotton waste clean C Jairam.

IMPORTS

S S Jalabala Agent Scindia Steam Navigation from Calcutta: 1614 bags rice; 125 bales t twills; 125 bales b twills; 690 bales gunny bags; 610 bales h cloth; 170 bags beans; 236 chests tea; 5198 pcs cast iron pipes; 1769 pcs cast iron fittings; 110 pcs cut pipe pieces; 46 cases country medicines; 115 bales cotton waste; 169 cases white metal.

From Tuticorin: 454 bags gr nuts without shell.

From Cochin: 212 logs matchwood; 1160 bdls coir yarn; 132 bdls coir rope.

S S Clan Matheson Agent James Finlay and Co. from Glasgow: 228 cases tubes; 162 cases whisky; 50 dms lubg oil; 45 cases scotts oats; 535 cases beer; 40 cases paint; 70 bdls coal pitch; 35 lse tyres; 60 lse stl axles; 350 lse c i cisterns; 136 cases sanitary e ware; 123 bags bolts and nuts; 109 bales unread news paper 45 pp constructional stl work; 1191 lse plates spelter; 33 cases gin.

From Suez: 132 dms asphalt.

From Liverpool: 452 cases cotton piece goods; 88 cases cotton yarn; 105 cases end fruit; 250 cases empty glass bottles; 480 cases tiles; 136 bdls c i brackets; 50 dms oil varnish; 74 cases elect storage batteries; 83 pcs e ware troughs; 200 bdls stl sheet middles; 81 lse wickered demi johns; 80 kgs hyposulphite of soda; 106 rolls floor covering; 233 p/n pnen covers; 67 dms bichg powder; 112 cases san eware; 732 cases stl works; 550 bales unread news papers; 83 dms chloride zinc; 54 bxs spring temples and rollers; 720 cks china clay; 66 bdls pitch; 82 dms dry aniline dye; 60 d/bags solid cellulose extract 482 cases heinz goods and quaker oats; 67 dms cons soda; 200 bags bicarb soda; 350 dms linseed oil; 200 rolls roofing felt; 50 d/bags rail anchors 60 coils copper wire; 116 cases window glass.

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, March 30

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. April 111 June 110 August 109
Yarn No. 10 1/2s. April 126 June 125 August 125
Yarn No. 20 1/2s. April 167 June 166 August 165

Another Sudden Setback In American Markets

Operators Nervous On Passage Of U. S. A. Government Re-organisation Bill

COTTON AND SHARES DECLINE BUT WHEAT STEADY

BOMBAY: March 30.

Hopes raised by previous day's rally on Wall-Street were dashed on Tuesday by another sudden setback, as a result of which general losses touching three to four dollars were witnessed.

Chief factors in the down-swing were the Senate passage of the Government Re-organisation Bill and the absence of concrete signs of American business recovery and even now it is believed that the selling climax has not yet been achieved.

The Chicago Grain Market rose cheerfully in more active dealings owing to stronger foreign cables and a revival of overseas demand, but the New York Cotton Market worked progressively lower mainly due to disappointing Liverpool cables, the weakness of the Stock Market, Liverpool selling on balance and further Bombay straddle reversing. The drop in Silver unnerved Bulls.

The New York cotton futures market opened steady but declined on the unsettlement of other commodities, legislative developments in Washington, reviewed tired long liquidation and local selling.

TRADE SUPPORT

Spot houses and trade price fixing were principal sources of support although a little scattered buying for technical reasons was in evidence.

TEXTILES EASY

Indications of an easier price situation in textiles were discouraging Then general selling ensued and the tone of the market was easy.

DROP IN SILVER

Sudden drop in Silver unnerved buyers and American trade outlook at the moment continues disappointing. General confidence is impaired and every decline is influencing more selling pressure. There was utter absence of any support.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening May was quoted 3 points down at 8.70 which was the highest level for the day as later on there was steady increase in the selling pressure and May delivery declined to 8.55 which was the lowest level reached at about the close. The market closed at a net decline of 16 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices declined 18 points at 8.61 c. per lbs.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and under increased selling prices declined 17 to 19 points Spot cotton prices were reduced 19 points at 8.78 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with May 4.84 against an expected rise of one point. There was Bombay straddle reversing and hedging of outside growths. The offtake was poor and business was small. Later on there was scattered liquidation absorbed by straddle buying against New York. Weakness of Silver was an unsettling effect. The market closed at a decline of 6 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 4.94 d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy. Giza futures declined 9 to 5 points with spot cotton 10 points off at 7.18. Uppers futures declined 7 to 5 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton market was easy with scattered selling. Sakels futures closed 9 points down and Ashmouni futures were 9 to 7 points.

Messrs. M. B. Stern state:—

Wheat:—Liverpool was firm on stronger Australian advices and better milling enquiry. Chicago advanced on short covering in sympathy with the strength of Winnipeg and better export demand.

Rubber:—Eased on the decision of the International Committee yesterday to leave the quotas unchanged. The quota for the third quarter will be fixed at the next meeting on 31st May.

Metals:—Were easier on continued depressing American advices. Wall Street again broke badly on the Senates passage of the Government Reorganisation Bill and complete absence of any signs of business recovery. It is felt in some quarters that the selling climax has not yet been reached.

Silver declined sharply in London on Continental and speculative selling. After the fixation the market was steadier with buyers at 1/4d. over the fixed rate. The U. S. A. Treasury fixed the price of foreign silver yesterday at 43 cents.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest (10 a.m.)	8.70—03
New York May lowest (2-59 p.m.)	8.55—18
Liverpool May highest	4.85—03
Liverpool May lowest	4.82—06

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Decline owing to decline in the value of silver and decline on the Stock Exchange. The 'spot' market is depressed. The feeling here is 'bearish.'

Market unsettled by sharp break in silver and weakness of Wall Street. Selling pressure not heavy but there is marked absence of demand. Confidence in outlook still appears to be lacking and trend of business activity generally continues downward.

New York: Market reluctantly eased on reduction in silver, sharp decline rubber and continued severe weakness of stocks. But market itself is featureless.

Expect market to follow deflationary trend in commodities. Favour sales of new crops.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market influenced by weakness in Securities market bearish sentiment predominates and speculative liquidation is apt to depress the market trade demand poor rains during winter and early spring have been beneficial putting a good season in the ground.

Expect cotton follow deflationary trend commodities favour sales new crops.

Continued liquidation in stocks on fears of adverse domestic political developments which considered greatly exaggerated stop general pessimism also affecting commodity markets without regard for the individual position.

Cotton weakness Securities unsettlement other commodities depressing influence decline reflcts cautiousness buyers rather than heavy selling favour scale accumulation.

Extreme weakness Securities depressing influence general liquidation but volume limited offtake poor demand confined to scale.

Straddle selling liquidation continuing market affected unfavourably by decline in Securities buyers cautious awaiting developments in Washington downward tendency do not think well of following the decline.

New York Silver: Silver official price 43 cents. Treasury fixes foreign silver 43.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

Cable received from Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden and Bros.

Steadiness in face continued poor textile trade and weakness of other markets due primarily absence important selling pressure.

Our New York friends cabled:

Extreme weakness in securities depressing influence. General liquidation but volume limited, Offtake poor. Demand confined to scale down.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 29

May	8.55—18
July	8.62—16
October	8.65—18
December	8.66—18
January	8.68—17
March	8.72—19
Middling Spot	8.61—18

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 29

May	8.68—19
July	8.74—17
October	8.77—19
Middling Spot	8.78—19

NEW YORK

New York, March 29

11-00 A.M. RANGES—

May	8.65/8.64
July	8.70/8.70
October	8.74/8.74

NOON CALL—

May	8.63
July	8.69
October	8.74

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, March 29

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	11,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	4,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 29

March	4.79—06
April	4.79—06
May	4.82—06
June	4.86—06
July	4.90—06
August	4.93—06
September	4.95—06
October	4.88—06
November	4.99—06
December	5.01—05
January	5.03—05
February	5.04—05
March	5.06—05
Middling Spot	4.94—06
	10-12 a.m. quotations
May	4.84
October	5.00

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 136 July 145 October 158 December 163 January 165 at cross rate 9947 3/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 163 Liverpool May 1938 4.78 Rs. 45 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 166/4 Liverpool July 4.86 Rs. 45 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 163 New York May 8.55 Rs. 28 at corss rate 4.97 3/4

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 166/4 New York July 8.62 Rs. 26 1/2 at cross rate 4.97 3/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 30

Following a decline of 18 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 165/14 for Broach J/A delivery and improved to Rs. 166/4 on scattered buying. To-day being the final day for vear tejimandi settlement the market was steady.

Liverpool market opened easy at a decline of 6 points and later on was quoted 7 points down. The local market was easy and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 162/10. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	162	4	0
Broach J/A	165	8	0
Oomra May	145	12	
Oomra July	147	12	0
Bengal May	125	8	0
Bengal July	127	4	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 30.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good.
M. G.—						
Bengal U.P.	...	132	129	126	123	
Punjab	...	132	129	126	123	
Rajputana	...	132	129	128	123	
Oomra No 3	154	151	148	145	...	
C. P. No. 1	166	163	160	157	...	
C. P. No. 2	159	156	153	150	..	
Broach No. 2	...	168	166	164	162	
Punjab-Amc.	...	189	186	183	180	
Surat	...	222	219	216	213	
Rajpipla	...	212	209	206	203	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 30.

Bengal Superfine	133/35
Bengal Fine	129/30
Bengal F.G.	126/27
C. P. 1	156/61
C. P. 2	151/52
Arvi	153/54
Amraoti	146/48
Ellichpur	153/54
Berar	148/50
Khandesh	138/42
Jalna/Sailu	138/42
Burwah/Sanavad	150/52
Khandwa	150/52
Harda/Khirkiya	152/54
Mathia	126/31
Malkapur	144/46
Braoch	165/67
Punjab 4 F.	180/83
Punjab 289F.	213/18
Sindh 4F.	173/78
Sindh N.T.	198/203
Kampala	285/86
Jinja	270/71
Jagadia/Ankleshwar	208/10

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 30.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	83	46,370	197,924
Central India	104	36,122	305.937
Barsi and Nagar	774	125,452	151,609
Hyderabad-Gaorani		36,610	82,561
Berar	1,024	267,701	510,783
Central Provinces	75	59,106	105,128
Total Oomras	2,060	571,361	1,353,942
Dholera	605	50,753	52,570
N.-W. Provinces		2,558	7,761
Rajputana	201	12,413	67,023
Sind-Punjab	1,454	451,972	277,273
Broach	1,880	77,585	205,609
Coompta and Dharwar	227	11,785	13,778
Westerns-Northerns	357	9,437	19,005
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevel'y and Cambodia	1,417		3,502
American	501	153,430	4,560
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,190	275,205	205,267
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	29
Total	9,475	1,619,098	2,210,448

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 24th March.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,057	178,158	289,838
Japan and China	1,775	375,285	937,856
Coast Ports		41,209	13,993
Up-country by Rail		231,553	168,010
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		15,077	37,723
Total	2,812	841,282	1,447,420

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1937-38	1936-37
..P. Bales		
Receipts to date 29-3-38	7294000	6192000
Receipts Yesterday 29-3-38	11000	13000
Exports to date 29-3-38	4851000	4579000
Stock .. Ports 25-3-38	3044000	1869000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-3-38	2428000	1619000
Stock at Liverpool 25-3-38	1203000	969000
Visible Supply 25-3-38	7228000	5151000
Quantity in sight 25-3-38	12526000	11655000
Quantity out of sight 25-3-38	8179000	9756000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 29

SAKELS—	
May	13.38—09
July	13.51—09
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.30—09
June	10.26—08
GIZA—	
May	12.48—14
July	12.55—15

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 30.

Wheat	10,717 Cwts.
Linseed	20,993 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	1,957 Cwts.
Gingellysced	237 Cwts.
Poppyseed	214 Cwts.
Groundnuts	18,824 Cwts.
Castorseed	3,629 Cwts.
Rice	33,140 Cwts.
Myrabollams	6,912 Cwts.
Cottonseed	5,586 Cwts.
Gram	2,435 Cwts.
Joowar	1,528 Cwts.
Barley	313 Cwts.
Bajri	1,856 Cwts.
Indian Sugar	Nil

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 30

Yesterday London gold prices declined 4d to £6-19-11 while London Paris Exchange rate was 163 points down at 162.93. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.97 3/4. London silver prices declined 1 1/4d. Continent and Speculators sold. Speculators bought at the decline. Market was uncertain. Closing was very steady about a farthing over fixed prices and sellers were reserved. New York silver was 42 3/4 and Montreal silver was 150 points down. Shanghai T T was quoted 1/-. The local market was steady on short covering and later on prices advanced on encouraging reports from Mexico of a conference between American and British representatives with Mexican Government. The market advanced to Rs. 49/6 when profit taking checked the rise.

GOLD

Ready	34	13	3
Chaitra delivery	34	12	3
Chaitra tejimandi	0	2	6
Vaishakh delivery	34	10	9
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	4	6

SILVER

Ready	49	4	0
Chaitra delivery	49	5	0
Chaitra tejimandi	1	8	0
Vaishakh delivery	49	6	0
Vaishakh tejimandi	2	4	0

LONDON SILVER

London, March 29

Spot	18 3/8
Forward	18 1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, March 29

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-19-11

Montreal Silver

Montreal, March 29

March	42.95—55
May	41.00—150
July	41.00—150

New York Silver

New York, March 29

Spot silver prices were reduced one cent to 42 3/4 cents.

LONDON METAL

London, March 29

Copper	£38 15 0
Lead	£16 1 3
Spelter	£14 1 3
Tin	£180 17 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 30

London market quotations	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38-12-6
Standard copper 3 months	£38-17-6
Electrolytic copper	£44-15-0
Bombay market quotations	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 43-2-0
Tone: Irregular.	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 29.

April	£10-1-3.
May	£10-2-6.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, March 30

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	9	0
Highest	27	12	6
Lowest	27	8	3
Closing	27	11	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	31	15	0
Highest	32	3	6
Lowest	31	14	6
Closing	32	2	0
Cottonseed May—			
Opening	18	1	3
Highest	18	2	3
Lowest	18	0	6
Closing	18	2	3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 29.

March	81 5/8d.
May	82d.
July	81 7/8d.
October	81d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 29.

May	dol 0.87 1/4
July	dol 0.83 1/4
September	dol 0.83 7/8.

LONDON SUGAR

London, March 29

May	sh. 5 3/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, March 29.

July	2.17.
September	2.19.
January	2.18.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 30.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-2.
Shipment April-June Rs. 4-15.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-15-6.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 4-15-6.
Kesar Rs 12-4.
Saraya Rs. 11-13.
Java Spot F. 7.00.

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 27th/28th March	16,628
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-8-1937	1,809,623
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,199,718
Decrease	390,095

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, March 30

	Opening	Closing
July	213.50	212.90—210
Sept	215.50	214.50—300

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 29

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, March 30

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/6
3 per cent 1951/64	102/6
3 per cent 1941	103
3 per cent U P Bonds 9/	
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	97/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108
4 per cent 1960/70	113/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	118/12
5 per cent 1939/44	104
5 per cent 1939/43	107/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	101/14

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63	113
5 per cent 1955	122
5 per cent 1945/55	118/4
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	101/14

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 97/9 and improved to Rs. 97/10. Tone: Easy.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 30

B. C. RATES—

T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON

Bank's selling	T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying	T T 1/6 9/32
Bank's buying	D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling	T T 267 1/2
Bank's buying	T T 265

PARIS—

Bank's selling	T T 1,215
Bank's buying	T T 1,245

JAPAN—

Bank's selling	T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying	T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling	D D 67 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling	D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling	D D 83 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling	D D 72 nominal

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling	D D 155 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling	D D 91 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.97.50 29th instant
Japan London 1/2 30th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 27/32 30th instant
Shanghai London 1/0 30th instant
Java London 8.95 3/4 30th instant
London Paris 162.93 29th instant
London Belgium 29.40 1/2 29th instant
London Switzerland 21.66 1/2 29th instant
London Berlin 12.38 29th instant
London Stockholm 19.41 3/4 29th instant
London New York 4.97.37 29th instant
London Amsterdam 8.97 29th instant
London Italy 94.49 29th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £7-0-3 28th instant
Gold £6-19-11 29th instant
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 28th instant
Silver London Ready 18 3/8 29th instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/16 28th instant
Silver London Forward 18 1/8 29th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 28th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 29th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 28th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 29th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 28th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 29th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, March 29

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77
3 1/2 per cent	90 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War loan	101 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	42/6 steady.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, March 29

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	18
Amr Fore Power Com	2
Amr Form Power Gold D 5 per cent	40
Amr Form Power Pfd 7 per cent	14
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	23
Electric Bond Common	5
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	38
America. Tel and Tel	112
Western Union Telg	17 1/2
Canadian Pacific Rly	5
Great North Pfd Rly	13
Southern Pacific Rly	10
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	84
Crucible Steel 7 per cent Pfd	75
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent	76
United Aircraft	21
Houdaille Hershey 2 1/2 per cent A	20
Gillette Safety 5 per cent Pfd	51
Bethelehem Steel	43
National Steel	46
Republic Steel	12
United S Steel	39 3/4
United S Smelting	45
Anaconda Copper Mining	22 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	42
Chrysler Motors	37
General Motors	27 1/2
General Electric	29
Douglas Aircraft	32
Union Carbide	61
Consolidated Oil	7 1/4
Phillips Pet Oil	28
Socony Oil	11
St Oil of N J Oil	40
Chase Bank	25
National City Bank	20
Sun Life of Canada	385
Aviation Corp	2
Delaware and Hudson Deb 6 per cent 1943	37
Schenley Distillers 5 1/2 per cent Pfd	72

Continued liquidation. Turnover

PAY IN—APRIL 11 PAY OUT—APRIL 13

Stock Exchange Steady On Professional Covering

MARKET IGNORES BAD BREAK IN WALL-STREET

Investment Support Lacking

BOMBAY: March 30.

Before the opening of the local Stock Exchange to-day, there was considerable nervousness among Operators as a result of a further sharp decline of 4-3/4 dollars in U. S. Steel shares.

However the credit goes to speculative activity of the market for cleverly averting a bad break in the local market, where there appeared fairly large Professional short covering. The sudden sharp decline in Wall-Street market, which swept prices to new low levels, have had practically no effect.

Local Bulls argue that the decline in Wall-Street has nothing to do with our market, and it appears that outsiders are made to rely on the steadiness of the local market, where Professionals are controlling the market. It is said that after the recent break in U. S. Steel shares there would be a natural rally.

But a minute study will indicate while speculative counters are supported by manipulators, sound investment scrips which yield better dividends are seeking low levels. Thus when real investment shares are not attaching any important support, how long speculative counters will be able to keep up firm tone?

Professional Operators, who have large commitments in Steel shares will not allow destruction of general confidence and we may have steadier markets, but it will be an impossible task to flare up prices in the absence of marked improvement in the international trade outlook.

The market cannot be judged from a day's working. A comparative study will show that there are several scrips which yield better return at present prices, but investors are holding aloof. Thus based on speculative activity the market may recover before the clearing, but it will be unsafe to follow the constructive side at the moment.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 960 and after declining to Rs. 940 improved to Rs. 990 on Professional covering, but later on prices reacted few points under realising. Among Cotton Mills Bombay Dyeing and Century shares were steady.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 30.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)		398	12
50 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)		865	0
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)		243	12
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)		238	2
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	XD	163	12
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)		95	0
250 David		75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)		362	8
1 E D Sassoon Df. (nil)		0-6-3	
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)		139	6
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)		160	10
1,000 Hindustan		1720	0
100 Indore		65	0
100 Khatau (Rs 3)		122	8
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)		281	4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)		525	0
250 Madras United		35	0
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40)		1,102	8
250 Model		49	4
50 MYSORE (Rs 2)		120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)		246	4
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)		42	8
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)		253	12
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)		71	4
1,000 Sholapur (Rs 30)		1,910	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)		82	8
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)		216	4
100 Swan (Rs. 2-8)		106	4
500 Vishnu (Rs 30)		1,320	0
1000 Western (Rs. 40)		820	0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)		114	12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	XD	30	12
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)		1542	8
125-500 Imp Contry. (Rs. 7-8)		383	12
50 100 India (Rs. 2-8)		142	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)		115	0
5 Union (As. 4)		5	12

CEMENTS.

100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)		119	0

INSURANCE.

100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)		855	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)		13	3
20 Mercantile		55	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)		38	0
200 Oriental		4350	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)		7	8

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	XD	138	12
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45 plus 30)	XD	1415	0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)		12	10
50 BOM TRAM. (Rs. 2-6)		124	11
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)		165	0
10 Broach (As 5)		10	3
100 Karachi (4)		222	8
100 Poona (4)		206	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)		170	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)		145	0
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8 plus 25)	XD	1341	4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahmedabad Prantej		922	8
100 C. Province		99	4
100 Dn. Baramati		104	4
100 Gujarat		99	0
100 Mandra Bhon		101	0
100 Pachora Jamner		94	12
100 Sara Sirajgunj		100	12
500 Tapti Valley		727	8

MININGS.

9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)		6	5
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)		2	4
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)		27	6
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)		48	4
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)		975	0
75 TATA STEEL ORDY. (Rs. 10)		229	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)		337	8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)		155	0
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)		865	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs 5)		240	0
225 B. Burma (Rs. 20)		560	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 30

Bombay Dyeing (863/8) 840 850 857 865
Century (249/6) 240 247 248
Central India (238/12) 232 230 235 238
Kohinoor (282/8) 283 277 280 278 281
New Great (245) 238 246
Simplex (83/12) 78 82
Swadeshi (217/8) 215 207 213 216
Associated Cement (119/8) 116/8 118/8 119/4 119
Andhra (1402/8) 1385 1405
Tata Hydro (144/11) 144/6 144/11
Tata Power (1362/8) 1320 1335 1337 1341
Tram Ord (124/1) 123 125 124
T Steel Defd (1002/8) 963 945 940 960 975 967 970 975
T Steel Ord (231/8) 219 224 228 227 229 228 229/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref (173) 172/8 173
Bellapur (157/8) 155 153 155
B Steam (243/12) 241 240
B Burma (576/4) 565 555 565

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 29

Broach A/M 1938 opening 163 7/8 highest 164 1/4 lowest 163 3/4 closing 164 1/8

Broach J/A opening 167 1/8 highest 167 3/8 lowest 166 7/8 closing 167 3/8

Oomra May opening 146 3/4 highest 147 1/2 lowest 146 3/4 closing 147 1/2

Oomra July opening 149 highest 149 1/2 lowest 149 closing 149 1/2

Bengal May opening 126 highest 126 1/4 lowest 126 closing 126

Bengal July opening 127 1/2 highest 127 1/2 lowest 127 1/4 closing 127 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach July August (21-4-38) Rs. 5 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 12 1/4

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, March 29

Spot Sakel	8.13—10
GIZA—	
Spot	8.18—19
March	6.66—69
May	6.65—69
July	6.74—69
October	5.82—86
November	6.82—86
January	6.86—86
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.88—85
March	5.81—87
May	5.85—87
July	5.81—86
October	5.86—86
November	5.86—86
January	6.86—86

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

CRESCENT
METAL POLISH
British Best
FOR BRASS AND OTHER METALS
SAVES Labour
SAVES Money
RELIANCE TRADING CO.
BOMBAY 2

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1938

Big Silver Market Sensation

Sequel To Abrogation By U. S Of Purchase Agreement

Prices Slump Everywhere—Outlook Uncertain And Gloomy

CONSTRUCTIVE TURN ON RECEIPT OF NEWS OF CONFERENCE

FROM OUR MARKET CORRESPONDENT

The sudden abrogation of the Silver Purchase Agreement by the U. S. A. Treasury with Mexico as a retaliatory measure against the expropriation of foreign oil rights has resulted in extensive selling in Silver and prices have slumped considerably everywhere.

SEQUEL TO CONFERENCE

Later advices state that a Conference of Mexican Government along with representatives of British and American Governments is being held in connection with expropriation of oil rights. This turn is believed to be constructive and in the local market Silver prices advanced to Rs. 49|5.

Under the U.S.A. Silver Purchase Act of 1934, the U.S. Treasury was buying steadily all available silver in international markets and it had entered into special agreements with China, Canada and Mexico to buy silver, the price of which were fixed every month.

The agreement has two objects namely, stabilisation of currencies and fulfilling the terms of the Silver Purchase Act, which requires the U.S. Treasury to accumulate stocks in the ratio of 1 to 3d against gold holdings.

The International Silver Agreement ended at the end of last year, but the U. S. Treasury continued its silver buying policy. The Treasury bought all available supplies from the London market as well as absorbing all silver offered by China, Canada and Mexico.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

British as well as American interests in Mexico Oil Wells were large, but recently the Mexican Government took over all rights which caused a conflict of interests. Both the American and British Governments are re-examining the situation but the U. S. A. Government being in a stronger position abrogated the Silver Agreement. Thus the Mexican Government will have to sell its silver in the London Market but the U. S. A. Treasury which buys all available Silver in London will be called upon to take up all offerings.

The sudden development created extensive unloading of speculative holdings of silver and prices recorded substantial declines. At present there are only two countries which buy silver. The United States of America and India. Thus the recent decline in Silver will have considerable effect on the economic conditions of the masses in this country.

However, much depends upon the final solution of oil rights and if the U. S. Treasury resumes her normal buying, prices will be restored to recent levels but, if no satisfactory arrangement is arrived at, there will be persistent selling and the uncertain future outlook will discourage buyers.

MARKETS COLLAPSE

Prices in all markets have collapsed. New York Spot Silver is quoted 42 3/4 cents Montreal July 41.00 London Silver 18 3/8d. while in the local market which were quoted at Rs. 51/4 last Saturday reached the low level of Rs. 47/13 yesterday but to-day there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 48/8.

HARIPURA R. C. OFFICE

BARDOLI, March 29

"The general office of the Reception Committee has been shifted to Swaraj-Ashram Bardoli. All communications relating to the Reception Committee should therefore be now sent to that address.

The Secretary in charge of the Construction Department is still at Vithalnagar. Therefore all correspondence in connection with the Construction Department may be done to Vithalnagar address (P O Kadodi)" Wires the General Secretary of the Haripura Congress.—A. P.

VICEROY INVITES BHULABHAI

Congress Leader Can Not Accept Invitation Owing To Working Committee Meeting

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The "United Press" understands that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, received an invitation from the Viceroy for an interview at the Viceregal Lodge, on March 31. It appears that Mr. Bhulabhai replied that, as he was to leave for Calcutta for the meeting of the Congress Working Committee, he could not meet His Excellency on the 31st instant.

It is probable that other party leaders would have also received similar invitations.—United Press.

BHULABHAI LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai left this morning by the Punjab Mail for Calcutta. He will probably return on April 4.

Mr Desai flies from Karachi on April 19 for a short sojourn to Europe and England. He will return to India by the end of June next.—United Press.

What Bombay Landlords Want

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, Landlord Association, Bombay, writes:

My Association understands Government propose introducing Bill to amend Income-tax Act. In view of the Bill being an important piece of legislation, likely to affect the interest of property owners, my Association suggests it should be given full opportunity to consider amendments proposed by Government and that further progress of the Bill should be proceeded with only after giving sufficient time to my Association for expression of its opinion.

The annual meeting of the Socialist Party of Allahabad was held to-night and passed resolutions, welcoming the unity formed amongst the students by the closing of ranks of the All-India Students' Federation.

Picture taken on the occasion of the Dinner Party given by Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Chairman of the StandingCommittee on Tuesday at "Dilbahar", Cermichael Rd.

IF ENGLAND BELIEVES IN DEMOCRACY

Let Her Grant Swaraj To India, Says Giri

MADRAS, March 29.

"Older Congressmen should think of freedom not only in terms of politics but also of economics. Younger Congressmen and Socialists should not think that they can get economic freedom without the help of older Congressmen. Tact, practical wisdom and experience are necessary. Organisation and discipline should be the basis of the work for the salvation of our country."

Thus declared the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries, opening the Divisional Conference. Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi, Deputy Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, presided.

Continuing Mr. Giri referred to the complicated state of international relations at the present time and said that if England really believed in democracy and desired to act up to her profession, the best course she could adopt, was straightway to tell India 'you have Swaraj. Go ahead as you wish.' England might rest assured that India would never go with the beggar's bowl to her, asking for Swaraj. If England knew her interests, she would secure India's lasting friendship, not on terms of master and servant, but as equals.

Concluding Mr Giri said that those who were against war and were for democracy should cooperate and solve the riddle of India and China. Then alone could the League of Nations be a "real League of Nations instead of a mere League of Nations.' All Congressmen, young and old, Socialists and others, should take a share in the work. If they did not sink their differences and united in the cause of freedom, theirs would be the same fate as that of the cats who went to the monkey for arbitration.

NOON TO LEAD INDIAN DELEGATION TO GENEVA

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The "United Press" lobby correspondent learns that the following will be the personnel of the Indian Delegation to Geneva for the session of the International Labour Conference:—

Government of India delegates: Sir Ferozekhan Noon, High Commissioner, and Mr. A. G. Clow, Secretary, Labour Department.

Employers' delegates: Lala Shriram, Adviser and Mr. Shantilal Mangaldas of Ahmedabad.

Workers' delegates: Mr. S. V. Parulekar M.L.A. (Bombay), Adviser; and Mr. S. Guruswamy, General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

An official announcement will be made shortly.—United Press.

NEW DELHI.—The fourth Marketing Officers' Conference between the Central Marketing Staff and the Senior Marketing Officers in the province and major States will be held here from April 11 to April 14. Sir Bryce Burt will open the Conference.

POSTAL LETTER-BOX OPENED AND CONTENTS REMOVED

NEW DELHI March 29.

The lock of a letter-box in Paharganj was found broken and its contents removed.—United Press.

The King and Queen paid a surprise visit to Shoreditch and other boroughs of East End of London on Tuesday morning, when they made another of their tours of the new housing estates.—Reuter.

HARIJANS CONGRATULATE BOMBAY MINISTRY

Governor Urged To Give Assent To Temple Worship Bill

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Meghawala Panchayat, a meeting of Harijans was held at Walpakhadi Road on March 25 with Mr. Laxmidas M. Shreekant, M.L.A., in the chair.

Resolutions congratulating the Congress Government of Bombay for successfully piloting the Harijan Temple Worship Bill in both the Houses of Legislature, and the rulers of Baroda, Kashmir, Kolhapur, Travancore and Indore for their splendid work for Harijans' cause by throwing open the doors of the Hindu Temples in their respective States open for Harijans as well, were unanimously passed.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was urged to give his assent to this Harijan Temple Worship Bill without delay.

War Office Manoeuvres

British Troops In India For Use In Palestine And Egypt?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 29.

Important inter-departmental discussions in London between the War Office and India are foreshadowed in a London message appearing in the "Statesman".

Reports current in Delhi show that the Chief of the General Staff, India and Financial Adviser to the Army Headquarters have already left for London.

The London message referred to above calls attention to War Secretary Hore Belisha's statement some days back in the Commons regarding the rigidity which India at present imposes on the creation of strategic reserve and his further statement that the pace of readaptation of the rest of the British Army was influenced by the speed at which Government of India found itself able to proceed.

The same message also refers to Major General F. C. Temperley's statement in the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post" that the General Staff have cast their eyes upon India where a large number of British troops are rigidly locked up to deal with situations which are certainly less pressing than say the Middle East.

The message concludes "they, obviously consider that there should be a good deal more flexibility in our resources and that India should be able to reinforce Egypt and Palestine and 'vice versa' under carefully worked out scheme and at the shortest notice."

ROY ON RELEASE OF POLITICALS

CALCUTTA, March 30.

"We shall never be able to secure the release of the political prisoners through such means as negotiations and demonstrations" observed Mr. M. N. Roy in the course of a statement explaining why he did not attend yesterday's meeting organised by the Detenu Relief Committee.

Mr. Roy said "the demand is a political issue, it can be enforced only by attacking imperialism with greater determination than ever."

He deprecated the efforts to secure the release of political prisoners on terms dictated by Imperialism. He expressed the opinion that the Haripura resolution under the present Congress leadership had given up the demand for release of political prisoners. Therefore Mr. Roy thought that those who were really eager to enforce that demand must oppose the prevailing spirit and pave for some forms of drastic action.

He continued "on the other hand loose talk of direct action will not do; we must suggest some concrete form of action and mobilise the rank and file in support of it." He felt that the demand must be made a first class issue on which a constitutional crisis must be precipitated throughout the country.—A.P.

Hyderabad Engineering Gazette

"Hyderabad Engineering Gazette" is an English-Urdu weekly journal devoted to discussion of engineering activities in the Nizam's dominions. Two articles appear in the issue under review dealing with the Singareni Collieries and the drainage system of the Hyderabad city. A digest of industrial and engineering news makes the journal of special interest to engineers.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE INVESTORS*

WADE'S NOT OUT HERE! HE---
THE DAME'S GONE! HE GRABBED HER FROM BEHIND THIS DOOR!
THEN THEY'RE IN THAT ROOM! SLIDE THE BOLT ON THAT DOOR-- I'LL TAKE CARE OF THIS ONE!
LYMAN ANDERSON
YOU SAVED ME!
YOU'RE NOT SAVED YET! WE'VE GOT TO GET OUT OF---
BOTH DOORS ARE BOLTED, WADE! TRY TO GET OUT NOW!
BAM!

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